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PUBLIC SCHOOL SEGREGATION AND RELATED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

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ANALYSIS OF THE ETHNIC COMPOSITION AND POPULATION MOVEMENTS OF BUFFALO SHOW THAT IT IS A DEMOGRAPHICALLY DECLINING AND HIGHLY SEGREGATED CITY. FOR ANALYTICAL PURPOSES, THE CITY IS DIVIDED INTO THREE MAJOR AREAS--(1) AREA I, HIGH PERCENTAGE NEGRO, (2) AREA II, MIXED POPULATION, AND (3) AREA III, HIGH PERCENTAGE WHITE. SINCE SUBURBS AND A HIGH IN-MIGRATION OF NEGROES, THE NET RESULT BEING A DECLINE IN POPULATION AND AN INCREASED NEGRO CONCENTRATION IN AREA I. THIS RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION PATTERN IS EXEMPLIFIED IN THE SCHOOLS. A LOW PERCENTAGE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE DEFINED AS UNSEGREGATED, AND THERE APPEARS TO BE LITTLE FORSEEABLE CHANGE IN THIS PATTERN DUE TO A GROWING PROPORTION OF PERSONS UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE IN AREA I. AREA I IS RELATIVELY DEPRESSED WITH LOW FAMILY INCOMES, OCCUPATIONAL MIX, UNEMPLOYMENT PATTERNS, LOW EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AND POOR HOUSING. IN ALL OF THESE CATEGORIES AREA I IS INFERIOR TO AREA II, WHICH IN TURN IS INFERIOR TO AREA III. A COMPARISON BETWEEN BUFFALO AND THE REST OF ERIE COUNTY REVEALED THAT BUFFALO IS DECLINING DEMOGRAPHICALLY IN RELATION TO ITS SUBURBAN SURROUNDINGS. THE REPORT CONCLUDES THAT WITH NO SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN RESIDENTIAL AND PUBLIC SCHOOL POLICIES, THE PRESENT TRENDS ARE LIKELY TO CONTINUE, RESULTING IN A RACIALLY POLARIZED CITY. (HW)

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PUBLIC SCHOOL SEGREGATION AND RELATED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK

by Mary Ellen Warshauer
and
Robert A. Dentler

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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(Part of a Study for the New York State Education Department, Project Co-Directors Gladys Engel Lang and Arthur J. Brodbeck)

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Map 1: Division of School Districts into Three Areas of Analysis.
Map 2: Division of Census Tracts into Three Areas of Analysis.

HIGHLIGHTS AND PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

This report was prepared under a contract with the New York State Education Department. It is but one part of a larger study of quality desegregated education in the public schools of Buffalo, New York. The overall study was co-directed by Gladys Engel Lang, Senior Research Sociologist, and Arthur J. Brodbeck, Senior Research Psychologist, on the staff of the Center for Urban Education.

This report presents a detailed summary of selected population characteristics of Buffalo, as these relate to the current status of ethnic composition in the public schools. Principal data for the report were derived from United States Census reports from 1940 to 1960. Buffalo Public Schools Superintendent Joseph Manch and his staff provided the data on the ethnic composition of student bodies and staffs, for 1962 and 1966.

This report must be read in full to be fully comprehended; but we believed it would be helpful to reduce our main findings to a number of highlights, and to introduce the body of the report through a list of these key considerations. The primary implications to be drawn from the main findings are also provided in this introduction.

1. In 1960, 13.3 percent of the Buffalo population was Negro, and .4 percent was Puerto Rican. These proportions had grown to 16 percent Negro and 1 percent Puerto Rican in 1965.

2. By our definition, 32.5 percent of Buffalo's public elementary schools were either segregated Negro or segregated Puerto Rican as of January 1966. Only a portion of Buffalo's public school students attend separate junior high schools, as many elementary schools contain grades kindergarten through eight. Of the city's four public junior high schools, three were segregated Negro in 1966.

3. Change in the number of segregated schools from 1962 to 1966 was negligible.

4. By our definition, eight of the city's public elementary schools were ethnically unsegregated in 1962, and ten in 1966.

5. By our definition, two of the city's eight public high schools were ethnically unsegregated in 1966, while six of the seven technical and vocational high schools were unsegregated.

6. The chief source of school segregation in Buffalo is the extreme pattern of residential segregation as that pattern is expressed through student assignment to neighborhood schools.

7. The extreme pattern of residential segregation is this: In 1960, 94.4 percent of the nonwhite population of Buffalo lived in 12 of the city's 75 census tracts. Five of the 12 tracts, moreover, contained 72 percent of the nonwhite population. Residentially, Buffalo was the fourth most extremely segregated city in the Northeast region of the United States in 1960. Only Atlantic City, New Jersey, Boston, Massachusetts, and Bridgeport, Connecticut exhibited more extreme patterns.

8. We designated the major Negro ghetto of Buffalo as Area I, and found that 82 percent of the pupils in public elementary schools in Area I were Negro. In the principal white residential settlement, which we called Area III, 97.2 percent of the elementary public school pupils were white in 1966. These two areas changed very little from 1962 to 1966. Area II, a zone of transition, changed from 4.9 percent to 12.5 percent Negro at the public elementary level over these four years.

9. Nearly 9 percent of the Buffalo public school staff consisted of Negro educators in 1966. Among 206 Negro elementary teachers, 85.4 percent work in Area I, or segregated Negro schools. Fewer than 3 percent of this group work in Area III, or the segregated white schools.

10. Buffalo declined significantly in total population between 1950 and 1960. The number of white households in the white segregated neighborhoods increased. White families left the Negro segregated and the ethnically changing neighborhoods by the thousands during this decade. The latter were incompletely replaced by Negro and Puerto Rican in-migrants. The population that remained, and the newly arrived population, contained a growing proportion of persons under 14 years of age.

11. Area I--primarily Negro--families were relatively very depressed both in 1950 and in 1960. For example, 30.3 percent of the families in Area I earned less than $3,000 in 1960, in contrast to 15.3 percent of the families in Area II (Transition Zone), and 10.6 percent of the families in Area III (White). Unemployment patterns for men show the same trend, of course. Occupational mix, educational attainment, and quality of housing, all confirmed the depressed status of the Area I subcommunity.

12. A demographic comparison between Buffalo and the rest of Erie County, revealed that relative to its suburban surround, Buffalo is declining. It also indicated an extreme degree of white residential segregation in all portions of the suburban ring. Evidence suggests that the gulf between suburban growth and central city decline may continue to widen over the next decade.

13. From 1950 to 1960, Buffalo experienced a net out-migration of 107,862 residents. In this decade, 129,650 whites migrated out, while 21,788 nonwhites migrated in.

14. Both out-migration and in-migration are now tending to "level off." We project a continuing yet declining population decrease, amounting to a net loss of 4 percent of the Buffalo population between 1960 and 1970.

15. We project, within this, a net decrease of 12.1 percent of the white population, and a net increase of 46.3 percent in the nonwhite population. We thus expect that about 21 percent of the population of Buffalo will be nonwhite in 1970.

16. We project more speculatively that this trend will continue beyond 1970, such that by 1980, 26.2 percent of Buffalo's expected population will be nonwhite.

17. Of greater importance for public school policy, we project a more marked shift in the youth population: In 1940, 3.7 percent of the Buffalo population under 14 years of age was nonwhite. This proportion rose to 7.8 percent in 1950, and to 19.2 percent in 1960. We project that 29.1 percent of the under 14 population will be nonwhite by 1970, and perhaps 36.2 percent by 1980.

18. Implications: Buffalo is a demographically declining city. Buffalo is also residentially extremely segregated, both internally and in terms of being surrounded by a broad ring of virtually all-white suburban communities. Both of these conditions have obtained for 25 years, but they have intensified most seriously during the last ten years.

With no substantial change in residential and public school policies within Buffalo, these trends are likely to persist. The result will be a racially polarized city, with a continually expanding all-Negro subcommunity on the one hand and a continually diminishing all-white subcommunity on the other. The public elementary school ethnic composition would tend to look like this:

	1966	1970	1980
Segregated White Schools	54	47	33
Segregated Negro or P.R. Schools	32	43	62
Unsegregated Schools	14	10	5
	100%	100%	100%

Definition of School Segregation

We define as ethnically segregated any school's student population that contains more than two times the local proportion of minority group members in the total community population. This definition also holds for schools that contain less than half the proportion of a population group of the community.

This definition is the most useful to employ because it incorporates all of the advantages of static ratios like the 50-50 and 90-10 ratios, while eliminating the major disadvantages of these measures.* The method utilized here is empirically based on the ethnic composition of a given area to permit accurate classification. It is flexible to permit adaptation to specific situations and change. And, it has equal relevance across most American communities.

The rationale for this index can be found in many studies of residential segregation conducted over the last couple of years. In a recent study, Taeuber and Taeuber offered the following rationale in support of their index of residential segregation:

> Suppose that whether a person was Negro or white made no difference in his choice of residence and that his race was not related to any other factors affecting residential location ... Then no neighborhood would be all-Negro or all-white, but rather each would be represented in each neighborhood in approximately the same proportion as in the city as a whole. Thus in a city where Negroes constitute half the population, the residents of any city block would be about equally divided between Negroes and whites. In a city where Negroes constitute 10 percent of the population, one of every ten households in each block might be expected to be Negro.**

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*For detailed reasoning see: Mary Ellen Warshauer and Robert A. Dentler, "A New Definition of School Segregation" in Urban Community and Education, edited Robert A. Dentler, Bernard Mackler and Mary Ellen Warshauer. New York. Center for Urban Education, in press.

**Karl E. Taeuber and Alma F. Taeuber, Negroes in Cities. Chicago. Aldine Publishing Company. 1965, p. 29.

Their rationale can be applied to public school enrollment. If no segregation existed, one would expect to find the same proportions of minority group members and whites in a given school as in the community as a whole.

In reality, however, there is always some variation from an ideal pattern. Our use of "two times-or less than half" represents our determination of the reasonable variation from the ideal pattern one would expect by chance if no segregation existed. Also, when a minority group's population in a given school more than doubles its level in the community as a whole, the presence of this group becomes quite visible, and therefore, the negative associations assigned to ethnicity become more evident.

Buffalo Findings

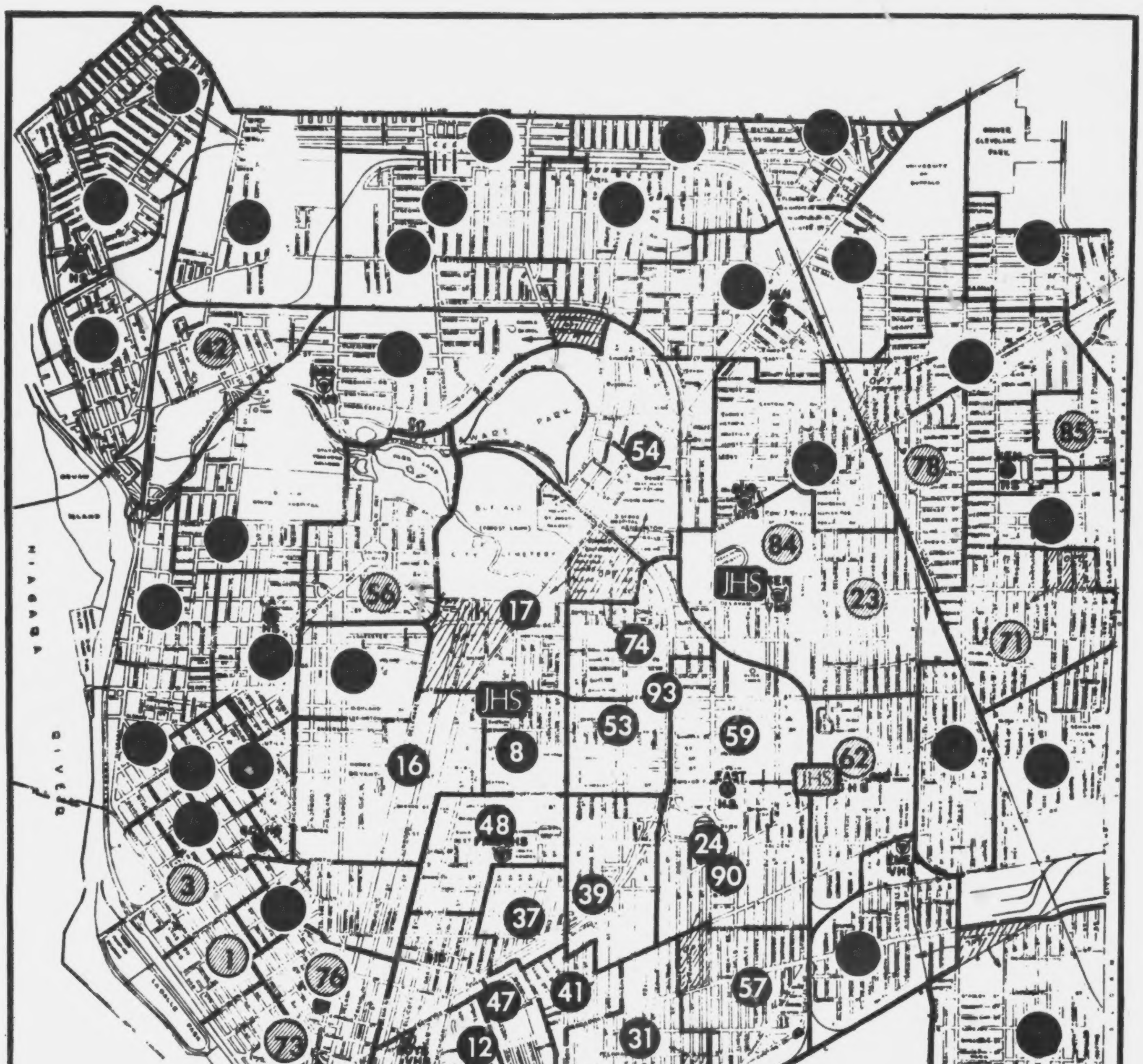
In Buffalo, 13.3 percent of the population was Negro in 1960. Therefore, by our definition, a school with more than 26.6 percent or less than 6.7 percent Negro students would be considered ethnically segregated. For interpretation of the 1961-1962 school racial census, the level of Negroes in Buffalo was considered to be 14 percent, and the following intervals were used to classify each school:

Segregated Negro: 28% Negro, or less
Segregated White: 7% Negro, or less
Unsegregated: 7% to 28% Negro

For the 1965-1966 school racial census, the level of Negroes was again adjusted. On the basis of crude projections, the level of Negroes for 1965 was estimated to be 16 percent. The intervals used for this period were, therefore:

Segregated Negro: 32% Negro, or more
Segregated White: 8% Negro, or less
Unsegregated: 8% to 32% Negro

This same procedure can be applied to other ethnic groups in the community. In the case of Puerto Ricans in Buffalo, however, we chose


BUFFALO
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICTS
● Segregated Negro
● Segregated White
▨ Segregated Puerto Rican
▨ Unsegregated
NIAGARA RIVER
LAKE ERIE
BUFFALO
42
54
85
78
84
JHS
56
17
23
71
74
93
JHS
53
59
62
JHS
16
8
48
24
90
39
37
3
1
76
57
41
47
31
12
73
32
35
JHS
6
75
50
40
4
34

to modify the interval. The Puerto Rican population of Buffalo was .4 percent in 1960. It seemed unreasonable to classify a school containing 1 percent Puerto Ricans as segregated and, therefore, from inspection of the data and the need for a reasonable interval, we classified those schools which contained more than 9.5 percent Puerto Ricans as segregated Puerto Rican for both racial censuses. Due to the small number of Puerto Ricans in the community we did not apply the other intervals for classification purposes.

According to the 1966 racial census, 32.5 percent of Buffalo's 74 elementary schools are either segregated Negro or segregated Puerto Rican. Another 54.0 percent of the elementary schools are segregated white. In total then, 13.5 percent or 10 schools, are unsegregated.*

On the junior high school level, three of the four schools are segregated Negro; the fourth school is at the uppermost point of the unsegregated category. Of the eight academic high school buildings, one is segregated Negro, two are unsegregated, and five are segregated white. Of the seven vocational and technical high schools six are unsegregated and one is segregated Negro.

According to the 1961-1962 school census, 26.6 percent of the 75 elementary schools were segregated Negro or Puerto Rican, 61.3 percent were segregated white and 12.0 percent were unsegregated.

Thus from 1962 to 1965, the number and percentage of segregated Negro and Puerto Rican schools increased slightly, while the white segregated category decreased. The increase in the number and percent of unsegregated schools was less than that of the segregated category.

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*For a detailed accounting of the ethnicity of all schools in Buffalo by school number and census tract, see Appendix Tables A and B.

TABLE 1

Distribution of Buffalo Schools by Type of Segregation and Level of Instruction, 1961-62 and 1965-66

Level of Instruction and Type of Segregation	1961 - 1962		1965 - 1966	
	No.	%	No.	%
Elementary Schools	75	100.0	74	100.0
Segregated Negro	19	25.3	21	28.4
Segregated White	46	61.3	40	54.0
Segregated P.R.	1	1.3	3	4.1
Unsegregated	8	13.5	10	13.5
J.H.S.			4	100.0
Segregated Negro			3	75.0
Segregated White			--	--
Segregated P.R.			--	--
Unsegregated			1	25.0
Academic H.S.			8	100.0
Segregated Negro			1	12.5
Segregated White			5	62.5
Segregated P.R.			--	--
Unsegregated			2	25.0
Vocational & Technical H.S.			7	100.0
Segregated Negro			1	14.3
Segregated White			--	--
Segregated P.R.			--	--
Unsegregated			6	85.7

Ethnic Distribution in Buffalo

The ethnic composition of Buffalo by census tracts for 1960 and 1950 is shown in Appendix Tables C and D. In 1960, the percent Negro varied from 0 percent to 93.6 percent (Tract 14). In 1950, Tract 14 also had the highest percentage of Negroes, 89.4 percent. All tracts that had at least a 1 percent Negro population in 1950 showed increases in the proportion of this group during the decade. The increases ranged from less than 1 percent to a high of 67.4 percent in Tract 33.

In both 1950 and 1960, the white population was settled in all the tracts. The highest concentration in any one area reached 3.6 percent. The nonwhite population, on the other hand, was concentrated in a very few tracts in both years, the concentration being slightly more pronounced in 1950, when the total Negro residential area was smaller. In 1950, 94.5 percent of Buffalo's nonwhites resided in eight of the 72 tracts. Four of the eight tracts accounted for 76.8 percent of the nonwhite population. Even with the expansion of the nonwhite residential area in 1960, nonwhite population settlement was still very limited in area. Although the concentration in any one tract was lower in 1960 than in 1950, 94.4 percent of the nonwhite population in 1960 lived in 12 of the 75 census tracts. Five of the twelve tracts accounted for 72.0 percent of the nonwhite population.

One question is whether the degree of residential segregation displayed in Buffalo is similar to that found in other cities in the northeast. Karl and Alma Taeuber, in a recent study entitled Negroes in Cities,* have shown that Buffalo in 1960 has the fourth highest residential index--86.5--of all of their sample cities in the northeast. The mean segregation of all cities in the northeast in 1960 was 79.2. The actual figures are shown in Table 2. Commenting on this Table, the Taeubers said:

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*Karl E. Taeuber and Alma F. Taeuber, Negroes in Cities. Chicago. Aldine Publishing Company. 1965.

> Although on the average, residential segregation increased between 1940 and 1950 and decreased between 1950 and 1960, this did not occur in every city. Many cities had decreased in both decades, while other cities experienced increases in both decades. For all cities, the pattern of change is based on observations at only three points in time. Hence the changes are net changes, concealing whatever variation there may have been in the direction and rate of change during the period.
>
> For example, the segregation index for Buffalo (N.Y.) was 1.4 points lower in 1960 than in 1940, but this net decrease was the result of an increase of 1.6 points in 1940-50, and a decrease of 3.0 points in 1950-60. It is also possible that the increase of 1.6 points is similarly a compound of a larger increase between 1940 and 1946, and a small decrease between 1946 and 1950. However, no information is available to permit us to analyze change in segregation over periods shorter than a decade. (p. 38-39)

Therefore, both the census data we have employed and the index the Taeubers used, show that the nonwhite population of Buffalo is very highly segregated residentially.

TABLE 2[a]

Indexes of Residential Segregation[b] for 109 Cities, 1940, 1950, 1960

REGION AND CITY	1940	1950	1960	CHANGE 1940-50	 1950-60
Northeast:					
Atlantic City, N.J...............	94.6	94.0	89.2	- 0.6	- 4.8
Boston, Mass....................	86.3	86.5	83.9	0.2	- 2.6
Bridgeport, Conn................	78.8	74.4	69.7	- 4.4	- 4.7
Buffalo, N.Y....................	87.9	89.5	86.5	1.6	- 3.0
Cambridge, Mass.................	74.3	75.6	65.5	1.3	-10.1
Camden, N.J.....................	87.6	89.6	76.5	2.0	-13.1
Chester, Pa.....................	85.1	88.1	87.4	3.0	- 0.7
East Orange, N.J................	85.3	83.7	71.2	- 1.6	-12.5
Elizabeth, N.J..................	75.9	76.1	75.2	0.2	- 0.9
Harrisburg, Pa..................	87.2	89.8	85.7	2.6	- 4.1
Hartford, Conn..................	84.8	84.4	82.1	- 0.4	- 2.3
Jersey City, N.J................	79.5	80.5	77.9	1.0	- 2.6
Mt. Vernon, N.Y.................	78.9	78.0	73.2	- 0.9	- 4.8
Newark, N.J.....................	77.4	76.9	71.6	- 0.5	- 5.3
New Bedford, Mass...............	83.4	86.8	81.6	3.4	- 5.2
New Haven, Conn.................	80.1	79.9	70.9	- 0.2	- 9.0
New Rochelle, N.Y...............	80.6	78.9	79.5	- 1.7	0.6
New York, N.Y...................	86.8	87.3	79.3	0.5	- 8.0
Paterson, N.J...................	79.8	80.0	75.9	0.2	- 4.1
Philadelphia, Pa................	88.0	89.0	87.1	1.0	- 1.9
Pittsburgh, Pa..................	82.0	84.0	84.6	2.0	0.6
Providence, R.I.................	85.8	85.5	77.0	- 0.3	- 8.5
Rochester, N.Y..................	85.5	86.9	82.4	1.4	- 4.5
Trenton, N.J....................	81.9	83.0	79.6	1.1	- 3.4
Yonkers, N.Y....................	82.0	81.7	78.1	- 0.3	- 3.6

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a. This table is reproduced from Negroes in Cities by Taeuber and Taeuber, p. 39.

b. The index of residential segregation can assume values between 0 and 100. The higher the value, the higher the degree of residential segregation, and the lower the value, the greater the degree of residential intermixture. The value of the index may be interpreted as showing the minimum percentage of nonwhites who would have to change the block on which they live in order to produce an unsegregated distribution--one in which the percentage of nonwhites living on each block is the same throughout the city (0 on the index)....values of 70, 80, and above indicate a residential pattern very far from the minimum possible degree of segregation. (p. 30)

Method of Descriptive Analysis

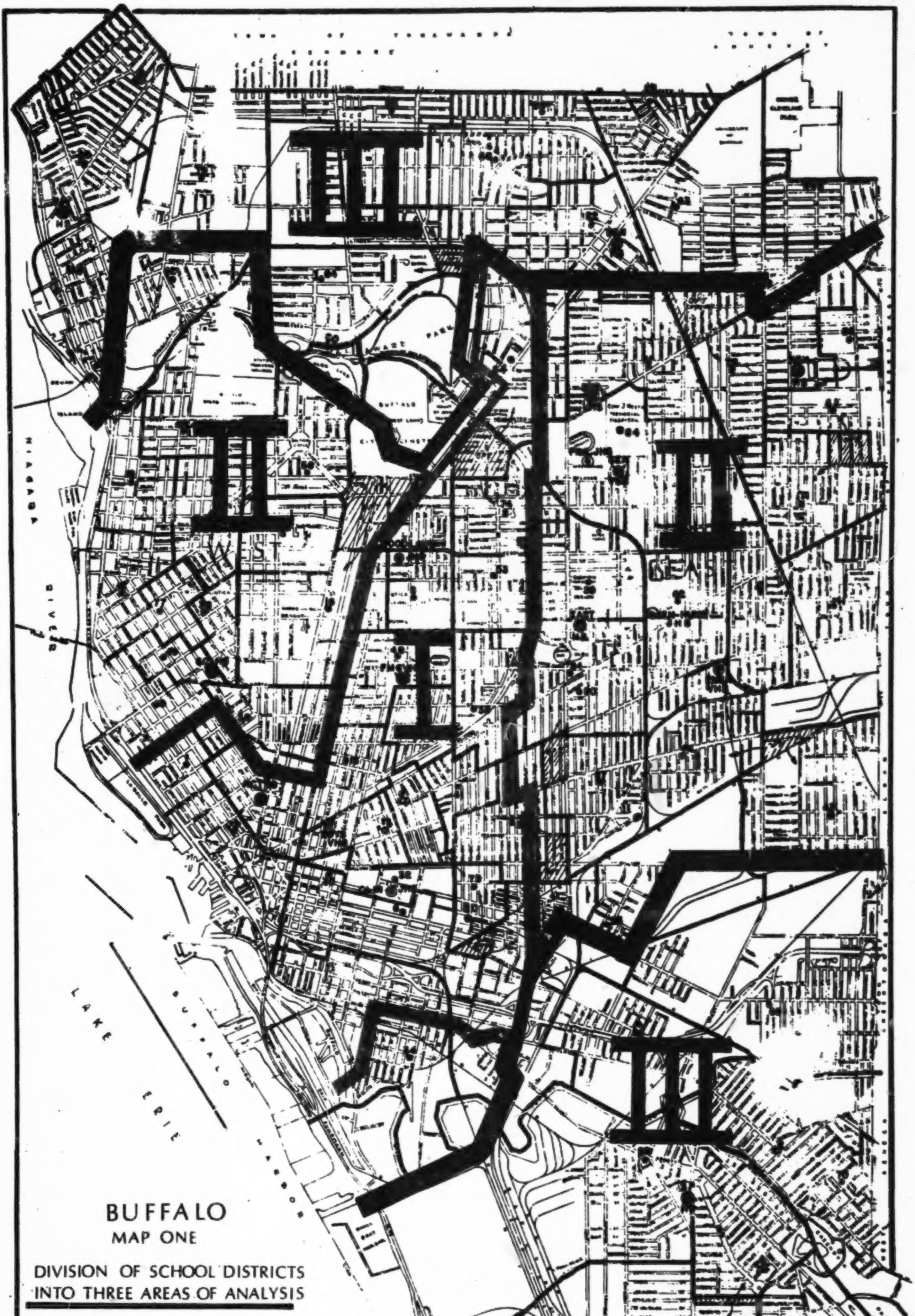
In order to describe the social and economic characteristics of Buffalo and to generalize from these data to the school population, the city of Buffalo was divided into three major areas. This division was made primarily on the basis of the degree of segregation within the elementary schools as indicated by the 1965-1966 school racial census. The grouping was also highly influenced by the need to equate, as much as possible, census tract boundaries with school district lines. The need for the latter has led to a much broader grouping than one would have arrived at if only demographic, social and economic considerations were taken into account.

The enclosed maps show clearly the three major divisions employed in the analysis from the point of view of school district lines and census tract boundaries. Group I contains only segregated Negro and Puerto Rican schools. It corresponds roughly to the core area of the city. Group III contains only white segregated schools. It corresponds to the Riverside, North, Northeast, and South sub-communities of Buffalo. Group II is a residual group containing a mix of types of schools. Essentially, our groupings correspond to the West and East Sides of Buffalo. Preliminary inspection revealed differences between these two groups. Therefore, this analysis will present data separately for both portions as well as for the whole. Table 3 shows the census tracts, schools, and their classification for each of the areas of analysis.

TABLE 3

Census Tracts, Schools and Type of Segregation by Area of Analysis

Area of Analysis	Census Tracts	Schools	Type of Segregation
I	12,13,14,15,25,26,31,32,33,52 71,72	4,6,8,12,17,31,32,37,39,41	Segregated Negro
		47,48,[illegible] 53,54,74,75,93	Segregated Negro
		1,73,76	Segregated Puerto Rican
II			
West Side	55,60,61,62,63A,63B,64,65A 65B,66A,66B,67,68,69,70	18,19,30,36,38,45,49,52,77	Segregated White
		3,42,56	Unsegregated
		16	Segregated Negro
East Side	5,16,17,23,24,27,28,29,30,34,35 36,37,38,39,40,41,42,44	9,11,25,33,43,44,61,82	Segregated White
		23,34,40,62,71,78,85	Unsegregated
		57,59,90	Segregated Negro
III	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,11,18,19,20, 21,22,43,45,46,47,48,49,50,51 53,54,56,57,58,59	21,22,26,27,28,29,51,60,63,64	Segregated White
		65,66,67,68,69,70,72,79,80,81,	Segregated White
		83,86,88	Segregated White


TOWN OF TONAWANDA
III
II
I
II
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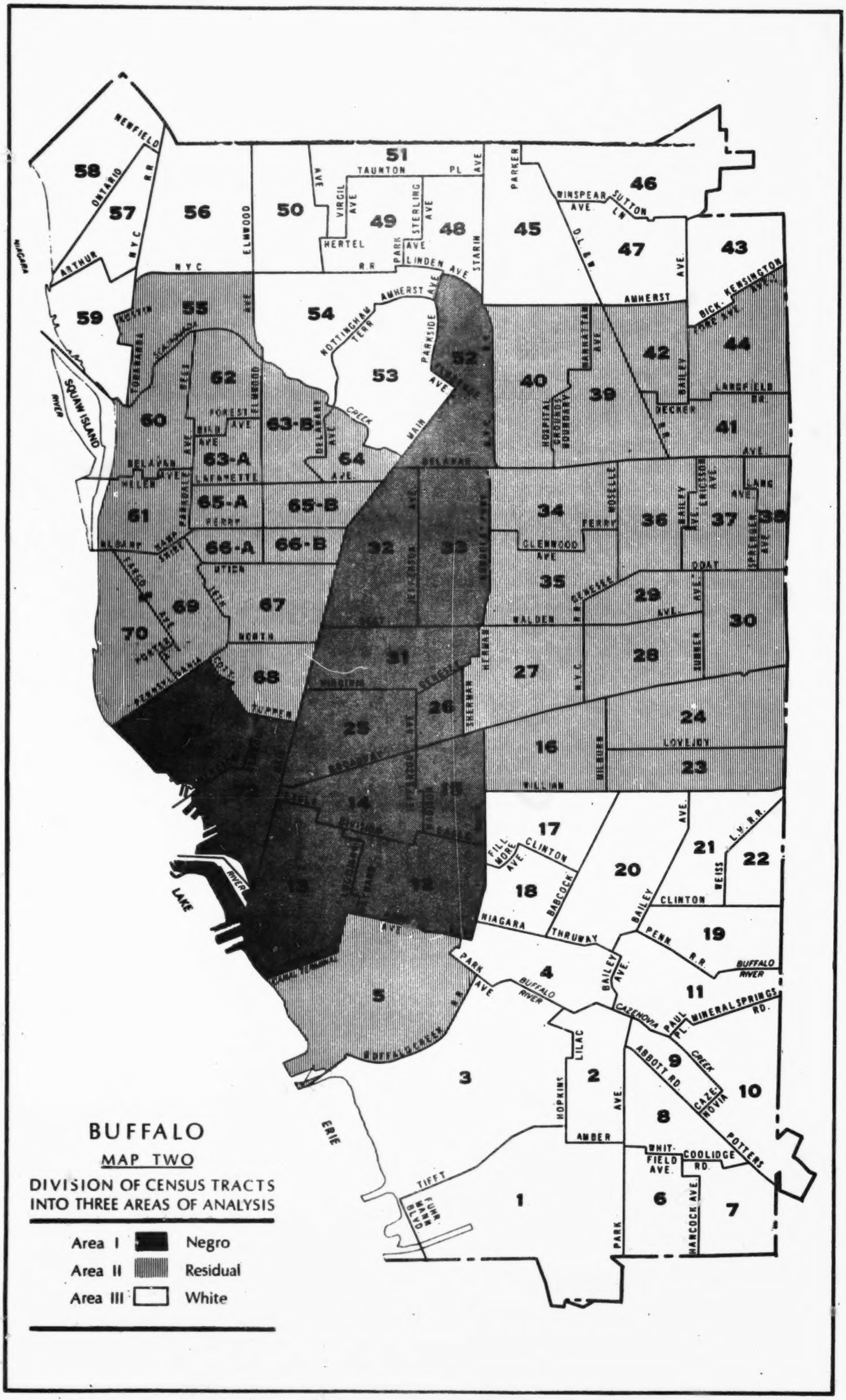
II
NIAGARA RIVER
LAKE ERIE
BUFFALO HARBOR

BUFFALO
MAP ONE

DIVISION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS
INTO THREE AREAS OF ANALYSIS

Area I Negro
Area II Residual
Area III White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VIRGIL
AVE
STERLING
AVE
HERTEL
PARK
LINDEN AVE
STARIN
PARKER
WINSPEAR
SUTTON
LN
D.L.&W.
AMHERST
NOTTINGHAM TERR
PARKSIDE
MAIN
CREEK
SQUAW ISLAND
RIVER
FOREST
AVE
DELAWARE
DELAVAN
LAFAYETTE
FERRY
GLENWOOD
HUMBOLDT PKWY
MOSELLE
BAILEY
ERICSSON
LANG
AVE
KENSINGTON
LANGFIELD
DR.
DECKER
GOAT
GENESEE
WALDEN
N.Y.C.
UTICA
NORTH
PORTER
VIRGINIA
TUPPER
BROADWAY
HERMAN
SHERMAN
LOVEJOY
WILLIAM
FILLMORE AVE.
CLINTON
BABCOCK
NIAGARA
THRUWAY
WEISS
L.V.R.R.
PENN.
R.R.
BUFFALO RIVER
PARK AVE.
BUFFALO RIVER
CAZENOVIA
PAUL PL.
MINERAL SPRINGS RD.
LILAC
ABBOTT RD.
CREEK
CAZENOVIA
HOPKINS
AVE.
AMBER
WHITFIELD AVE.
COOLIDGE RD.
POTTERS
HANCOCK AVE
PARK
TIFFT
FUHRMANN BLVD
BUFFALO CREEK
LAKE
ERIE
RIVER

BUFFALO

MAP TWO

DIVISION OF CENSUS TRACTS INTO THREE AREAS OF ANALYSIS

Area I	■	Negro
Area II	▨	Residual
Area III	□	White

Student Composition by Area

Of the 34,445 children enrolled in public elementary schools in 1962, 33.2 percent were Negro. According to the racial census taken in 1966, the total percent Negro in elementary schools rose to 34.7 percent of the new base of 49,782 students. The system thus underwent a 1.5 percent increase in Negro students.

As Table 4 shows, the percent Negro in elementary schools in Area I in 1962 was 82.0 percent. This rose to 84.8 percent in 1966.

The percent Puerto Rican in this Area I increased from 1.8 percent in 1962, to 3.1 percent in 1966. Therefore, according to the 1965-1966 racial census only 10.8 percent of the elementary school population of Area I was white.

The difference between Area I and Areas II and III is great: Area II has the second highest concentration of Negro students and, since it borders the Negro area, it is not surprising that it has shown the highest increase in Negro students from 1962 to 1966. Although both the eastern and western portions of Area II had the same percentage of Negro elementary school children in 1962, the East showed a much heavier influx during the four years between the censuses. The Negro population in the eastern part more than tripled, from 4.9 percent to 16.1 percent. The western part doubled its proportion of Negro students, the percent rising from 4.9 percent to 8.0 percent. Area II as a whole, though, still had an 85.6 percent white elementary school population in 1966.

Area III had the smallest Negro population in 1962 (1.4 percent) and showed but a small increase between this census and the one taken in 1966. The Negro population in elementary schools in Area III in 1966, was 2.1 percent; while 97.2 percent of the elementary school population there is white.

TABLE 4

ETHNICITY OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL POPULATION 1961-1962 & 1965-1966
BY AREA

	Negro	Residual			White
		Total	West	East	
School Census 1966					
Total Enrolled Elem.	16,964	18,823	8,245	10,578	13,432
% White	10.8	85.6	88.4	83.4	97.2
% Negro	84.8	12.5	8.0	16.1	2.1
% P.R.	3.1	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.6
% Other	1.3	1.1	2.1	0.3	0.2
School Census 1962					
Total Enrolled Elem.	12,987	12,628	5,579	7,049	8,634
% White	15.1	93.7	92.9	94.3	98.3
% Negro	82.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	1.4
% P.R.	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2
% Other	1.2	0.9	1.7	0.3	0.1
Difference Between Two Census					
% I or D Total					
% I or D White	-4.3	-8.1	-4.5	-10.9	-1.1
% I or D Negro	+2.8	+7.6	+3.1	+11.2	+0.7
% I or D P.R.	+1.3	+0.4	+1.0	- 0.2	+0.4
% I or D Other	+0.1	+0.2	+0.4	--	+0.1

Of the three areas, Area I showed the smallest numerical increase in elementary students during the two racial censuses. The reason for this and for the small increase in the total percent Negro among the elementary school children in Area I seem to be due to the opening of Woodlawn Junior High School, and the rehabilitation of Clinton Junior High School.

Woodlawn Junior High and Clinton Junior High draw students almost exclusively from Area I. Thus, 99.2 percent of the Woodlawn students (1,358), and 96.7 percent of the Clinton students (1,160) are Negroes.

This concentration in the junior high schools has naturally affected changes in the elementary feeder schools. Great ethnic concentration at Woodlawn and Clinton has led to reduced concentration in nearby elementary schools. For instance, 86 percent of the kindergarten through sixth grade students in the Area I schools are Negroes. The proportion declines to 63.9 percent Negro in grade seven in Area I schools not sending to Woodlawn or Clinton. An identical pattern, yet with much lower percentages of Negro student concentration, obtains for Area II students. Two forces are at work here. One is the "siphoning" off of Negro students into junior hich schools. The other is the greater numerical loading of Negro students in the lower elementary grades.

By contrast, the analysis of data from Area III supports our above thesis. In Area III, the number of children enrolled in elementary school remains constant across all eight grades. Children in Area III schools do not at the present time feed into any junior high schools. In this Area, the percent Negro in grades seven and eight is similiar to that in the earlier grades. In fact, the percent in grade seven is slightly higher than the previous grades.

Given the fact that three of the four junior high schools are presently segregated Negro, with the fourth tending towards this category,

TABLE 5

ETHNICITY OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL POPULATION 1965-66 FOR AREA I BY GRADE

Grades	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Spec.	Menta. Handi.	Phys. Handi.	Split Classes 1&2	Split Classes 7&8	Total
GROUP I															
White	212	233	181	211	174	190	166	222	189	34	25		1	2	1,840
%	9.6	9.4	8.2	9.9	8.6	9.6	8.8	28.3	25.2	18.1	8.5		5.3	11.1	10.8
Negro	1905	2149	1934	1844	1765	1715	1653	502	524	113	258		18	2	14,382
%	86.0	86.8	87.8	86.2	87.7	86.6	87.8	63.9	69.9	60.1	87.5		94.7	11.1	84.8
P.R.	75	75	71	53	47	50	42	27	26	33	12		0	8	519
%	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.2	3.4	3.4	17.6	4.1		0.0	44.4	3.1
Other	23	19	17	32	26	26	22	34	11	8	0		0	6	224
%	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	4.3	1.5	4.3	0.0		0.0	33.3	1.3
Total	2215	2476	2203	2140	2012	1981	1883	785	750	188	295		19	18	16,965

TABLE 6

ETHNICITY OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL POPULATION 1965-66 FOR AREA II BY GRADE

Grades	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Spec.	Menta. Handi.	Phys. Handi.	Split Classes		Total
													1&2	3&4	
GROUP II EAST															
White	1236	1071	1025	1059	1030	934	1003	509	575	30	128	137	42	29	8,808
%	83.5	80.2	81.3	82.9	81.6	83.5	83.3	93.2	96.6	90.9	77.6	73.3	84.0	93.5	83.5
Negro	236	259	236	209	228	180	195	32	17	3	36	46	8	2	1,687
%	15.9	19.4	18.7	16.4	18.1	16.1	16.2	5.9	2.9	9.1	21.8	24.6	16.0	6.5	16.0
P.R.	4	3	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	3	0	0	23
%	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other	5	2	0	7	3	3	4	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	29
%	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	1481	1335	1261	1277	1263	1119	1204	546	595	33	165	187	50	31	10,547
GROUP II WEST															
White	855	852	788	857	830	779	757	652	673	--	147	20	43	--	7,253
%	89.4	86.4	84.6	86.7	89.7	86.4	90.7	95.0	94.0	--	69.7	62.5	97.7	--	88.3
Negro	67	84	100	97	71	90	52	20	13	--	52	12	1	--	664
%	7.0	8.5	10.7	9.8	7.7	10.0	6.2	2.9	2.5	--	24.6	37.5	2.3	--	8.1
P.R.	19	23	21	13	3	12	8	3	6	--	11	0	0	--	119
%	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.3	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.8	--	5.2	0.0	0.0	--	1.4
Other	15	27	22	21	21	21	18	11	19	--	1	0	0	--	176
%	1.6	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.6	2.7	--	0.5	0.0	0.0	--	2.1
Total	956	986	931	988	925	902	835	686	716	--	211	32	44	--	8,212
GROUP II EAST & WEST															
White	2091	1923	1813	1916	1860	1713	1760	1161	1248	30	275	157	85	29	16,061
%	85.8	82.9	82.7	84.6	85.0	84.8	86.3	94.2	95.2	90.9	73.1	71.7	90.4	93.5	85.6
Negro	303	343	336	306	299	270	247	52	35	3	38	58	9	2	2,351
%	12.4	14.8	15.3	13.5	13.7	13.4	12.1	4.2	2.7	9.1	23.4	26.5	9.6	6.5	12.5
P.R.	23	26	21	15	5	14	10	5	8	0	12	3	0	0	142
%	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.0	3.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.8
Other	20	29	22	28	24	24	22	14	20	0	1	1	0	0	205
%	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1
Total	2437	2321	2192	2265	2188	2021	2039	1232	1311	33	376	219	94	31	18,759

TABLE 7

ETHNICITY OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL POPULATION 1965-66
FOR AREA III BY GRADE

													Split Classes				
Grades	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Spec.	Menta. Handi.	Phys. Handi.	1&2	2&3	4&5	5&6	TOTAL
GROUP II																	
White	1631	1397	1352	1371	1438	1426	1417	1410	1397	13	70	6	24	51	29	33	13,065
%	97.2	96.8	97.3	97.6	97.3	97.7	97.6	96.0	98.0	86.7	85.4	100.0	100.0	96.2	100.0	100.0	97.2
Negro	30	31	28	20	32	21	27	50	23	2	12	0	0	1	0	0	277
%	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.9	3.4	1.6	13.3	14.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.1
P.R.	9	12	7	11	5	10	7	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
%	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Other	8	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	25
%	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	1678	1443	1390	1404	1478	1459	1452	1468	1426	15	82	6	24	53	29	33	13,440

it is unmistakable that the degree of segregation in the elementary schools in Buffalo has been curtailed somewhat at the expense of building a segregated junior high school system. Therefore, without the conversion to the junior high school system, it is likely that Buffalo would have had a larger increase in elementary school segregation. With the junior high school system, the smaller increase is simply augmented and registered in upper grades.

Teacher Ethnicity by Area

The 1966 school racial census included data on the ethnicity of teachers in the Buffalo public schools. The total school staff of Buffalo in this year, including full and part time teachers, was 3,392.

The percent Negro for the staff as a whole during this year was 8.9 percent. The distribution of Negro teachers in the regular elementary schools among the three areas shows marked correspondence with the student data. Area I has an extremely high concentration of Negro elementary teachers, and Areas II and III show small or negligible proportions. Specifically, of the total elementary faculty of 738 in the schools in Area I, 23.8 percent are Negro. This drops to 3.1 percent of the total elementary faculty of 787 in Area II, with the East having 3.4 percent, and the West 2.6 percent. Area III has the lowest proportion of Negro elementary teachers: 1.1 percent of its total faculty of 540.

Table 8 shows the distribution of Negro personnel across the three areas by type of position. This Table only presents data for the personnel of regular elementary schools and therefore, does not include data for the Negro personnel of special service, junior, and senior high schools.

Of the 206 Negro elementary teachers, 85.4 percent are teaching in Area I, 11.7 percent in Area II, and 2.9 percent in Area III. Three, or 1.5 percent of the Negro personnel in the elementary schools are administrators. This is the only category that is evenly distributed across the three areas; one can be found in each section.

On the elementary level, 4.9 percent of the Negro staff teach grades 7-8, and 3.4 percent are helping and reading teachers. All Negro personnel in these two categories teach in schools in Area I. The same pattern holds for the Area I Negro staff who are teaching children with subnormal 50-75, I.Q's (95.5 percent) and Negro special subject teachers (85.7 percent).

TABLE 8

Distribution of Negro Personnel in Regular Elementary Schools

By Type of Position and Area, 1965-66

	TOTAL CITY		AREA I		AREA II						AREA III	
	N		Negro		Residual						White	
					Total		West		East			
Negro Teachers	205.7	100.0	175.6	85.4	24.1	11.7	9.1	4.4	15.0	7.3	6.0	2.9
Negro Admin.	3.0	1.5	1.0	33.3	1.0	33.3	1.0	33.3	0.0		1.0	33.3
Negro K-6	156.0	75.8	130.0	83.3	22.0	14.1	7.0	4.5	15.0	9.6	4.0	2.6
Negro 7-8	10.0	4.9	10.0	100.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Negro A-Typical	22.0	10.7	21.0	95.5	1.0	4.5	1.0	4.5	0.0		0.0	
Negro Spec. Subj.	7.7	3.7	6.6	85.7	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.0		1.0	13.0
Negro Helping-Reading	7.0	3.4	7.0	100.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	

However, the heaviest concentration of Negro teachers is found in regular K-6 classes; 75.8 percent of all Negro personnel on the elementary level are in this category. Of this group, 83.3 percent teach in Area I, 14.1 percent are in Area II and 2.6 percent are found in Area III schools.

Table 9 gives the percent of Negro teachers for every school in the system. The percent Negro in all schools varies from a high of 43.4 percent in school 47 in Area I to lows of 0.0 percent in many schools in the system. In fact, of the ten regular elementary schools in Buffalo with with the highest percent of Negro teachers--that is, those with more than 26 percent Negro staff--all are located in Area I.

TABLE 9

PERCENT NEGRO OF FACULTY OF BUFFALO SCHOOLS FOR 1965-66

	N	Total Fac.	% N		N	Total Fac.	% N		N	Total Fac.	% N
1	1	32.9	3.0	39	5	36.7	13.6	71	0	23.6	0
3	1	28.1	3.5	40	2	19.9	10.00	72 C	0	31.6	0
4	4	48.1	8.3	41	12	32	37.5	73	2	24.9	8.0
6	16	51.8	30.8	42	0	30.4	0	74	14	43.0	32.5
8	12	51.6	23.2	43	1	41.4	2.4	75	13	34.1	38.1
9	1	25.4	3.9	44 C	0	35.3	0	76	4	37.4	10.6
11	0	25.3	0	45	1	37.1	2.6	77 C	1	38.5	2.5
12	7	22.6	30.9	46 R.C.	0	11.1	0	78	1	29.2	3.4
15	Closed		--	47	13	29.9	43.4	79	0	31.8	0
16 A	2.1	15.2	13.8	48	3	33.6	8.9	80	1	21.8	4.5
17	12	33.6	35.7	49 A	0	7.5	0	81	0	37.7	0
18	0	27.1	0	51	.2	26.7	0.7	82 C	0	33.4	0
19	2	37.2	5.3	52	1	39.8	2.5	83 A	0	6.45	0
21	0	18.7	0	53	12.1	52.1	23.2	85 A	0	12.6	0
22	0	17.7	0	54	1	24	4.1	86	0	11.2	0
23	1	27.8	3.5	56	0	25	0	88 A	0	6.5	0
25 A	1	4.3	23.2	57 A	0	13	0	90	3	26.1	11.4
26	0	23.9	0	59	2	32.9	6.0	93 A	2	9.3	21.5
27 A	0	15.2	0	60	0	36.2	0	--	-	--	--
28	2	31.9	6.2	61	0	27	0	--	-	--	--
29	0	31.2	0	62	1	30.1	3.3	SPECIAL SERVICE SCHOOLS			
30 A	0	9.8	0	63	1	25.25	3.9				
31	18.5	55.7	33.2	64	1	17.9	5.5	24	3	17.3	17.3
32	6	17.5	34.2	65	0	24.3	0	35	1	8.4	11.9
33	1	22	4.5	66	0	31.6	0	50	6	15.5	38.7
34 A	1	11	9.0	67	0	21.5	0	84	0	22.2	0
36	1	22.3	4.4	68	0	27.4	0	Child Care	1	3	33.3
37 C	18	67.4	26.7	69	.8	26.2	3.0	IMM Child Home	0	5.2	0
38	0	28	0	70	0	16.2	0				

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Clinton	21	83.2	25.2
Fillmore	3	52.1	5.7
Genesee-H	3	56.1	5.3
Woodlawn	18	76.0	23.6

ACADEMIC HIGH SCHOOLS

Bennett	1	91.6	1.0
East	12	92.2	13.0
Grover	1	65.7	1.5
Kensing	0	89.8	0
Lafayette	3	71.6	4.1
Riverside	3	82.2	3.6
S. Park & Annex	5	121.2	4.1

TECHNICAL & VOCATIONAL H.S.

Boys	1	19.3	5.1
Burgard	1	61.9	1.6
Emerson	1	39.1	2.5
Fosdick	7	58.4	11.9
H.C.T.	1	70.7	1.4
McKinley	1	36.3	2.7
Seneca	1	65.1	1.5

Social-Economic Comparison of the Three Areas

Tables 10, 11, and 12 show the ethnic and age distributions of each area for 1950 and 1960. The population in Area I in 1950 was 22.8 percent Negro. This more than doubled during the decade, to 52.0 percent in 1960. The other two areas, for both time periods, contained very few Negroes, the distribution in 1960 corresponding to the degree of segregation in the elementary schools.

It is also interesting to note that the total population in Areas I and II decreased sharply during these ten years, while the population in Area III showed the reverse trend. Given the general decline in the population of the city as a whole, especially among the whites, it seems as if those whites remaining in Buffalo are those in solidly white areas and that white residents in other parts of the city have moved to white areas or left the city. This seems especially true of the whites in Area I, given the decline of the total population here and the large increase of Negroes.

Table 11 shows the ethnic make-up of the white population of the three areas for the six major ethnic groups in the city as a whole, in 1960. Forty-one percent of the white population of Buffalo was considered foreign stock by the 1960 census. (The proportions for the city as a whole for the six major ethnic groups are as follows: Poland, 10.4 percent; Italy, 8.9 percent; Germany, 6.1 percent; Canada, 4.5 percent; United Kingdom, 2.6 percent; and Ireland, 1.9 percent.)

Using these figures for purposes of comparison, both Areas I and II have a slightly higher percent of foreign stock and Area III a slightly lower percent of foreign stock, than the city as a whole.

Looking at the country of origin of the white population in each area and again comparing the figures to the city wide percentages, each

TABLE 10

Ethnic Distribution of Population
By Area and Year

	1950					1960				
	I	II			III	I	II			III
	Negro	Residual			White	Negro	Residual			White
		Total	West	East			Total	West	East	
Total Population	155,666	272,775	105,881	166,894	151,691	130,143	246,467	95,772	150,695	155,~~845~~ 908
% White	76.7	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.7	46.9	98.6	98.4	98.7	99.4
% Negro	22.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	52.0	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.4
% Other Races	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1
% P.R.						1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

TABLE 11

PERCENT OF WHITE FOREIGN STOCK AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN FOR 1960 BY AREA

	I	II			III
	Negro	Residual			White
		Total	West	East	
White Population	61,080	243,008	94,268	148,740	155,045
% Foreign Stock	43.3	42.1	42.4	41.9	38.5
% From Poland	5.9	13.1	4.7	18.4	7.9
% From Italy	13.1	9.9	18.3	4.5	5.7
% From Germany	7.3	6.6	3.1	8.8	4.9
% From Canada	5.4	4.1	5.8	3.0	4.7
% From U.K.	2.2	2.4	3.1	1.9	3.1
% From Ireland	1.7	1.3	1.8	0.9	3.1

TABLE 12

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL AGE POPULATION BY ETHNICITY, AREA & YEAR

	1950					1960				
	I	II			III	I	II			III
	Negro	Residual			White	Negro	Residual			White
		Total	West	East			Total	West	East	
Total Population	155,666	272,775	105,881	166,894	151,691	130,143	246,467	95,772	150,695	155,908
% 14 Yrs. & Under	22.7	21.9	19.7	23.4	22.5	30.9	24.7	22.7	25.9	26.7
White Population	119,410	271,748	105,321	166,427	151,274	61,080	243,008	94,268	148,740	155,045
% 14 Yrs. & Under	21.5	21.9	19.7	23.3	22.5	23.6	24.5	22.6	25.7	26.7
Nonwhite Population	36,256	1,027	560	467	417	69,063	3,459	1,504	1,955	863
% 14 Yrs. & Under	26.7	26.2	15.9	38.5	32.6	37.4	36.0	33.6	37.8	38.8

area has a somewhat different pattern of settlement and concentration of foreign stock. Area III has the most even distribution, with only the Irish group's concentration exceeding the proportion of that group in the city as a whole. The same picture does not hold for the other two areas.

Area I tends to have a disproportionate number of families with an Italian background, and a slightly higher percent of German and Canadian families than the city as a whole. However, the difference in concentration of the German and Canadian families from the city as a whole is too small to make any meaningful generalizations.

Area II, taken as a whole, has a higher percentage of Polish and Italian families than the city as a whole, and there is considerable variation between the East and West sections of this area. The West has the highest concentration of Italians among the three areas, and the percent in this area is more than double that of the city. The eastern part of Area II, on the other hand, has a disproportionate number of Polish families and to a lesser degree, families with a German background.

Table 12 shows that from 1950 to 1960 the percentage of the population 14 years of age or younger, increased in every area for all population groups. For both years the nonwhite population had a much higher percentage in this age group (with the exception of the West group in Area II in 1950) than the white population. Looking at the total population figures only, Area I tends to have the largest young population, 31 percent of the total population in this group is 14 or younger. These figures clearly show that nonwhites in general and Area I in particular, have a higher proportion of school age children.

Table 13 shows the income figures for each of the areas for the total population in 1950 and 1960. The figures in Table 13 indicate that the lowest incomes in the city lie in Area I, which contains the largest nonwhite population and all of the segregated schools.

Area III, which is predominantly white, has the highest mean income, and Area II falls in between.

In addition, although the income in all areas rose sharply from 1950 to 1960, the differential between Areas II and III compared to Area I, widened. Area I has twice as many families as Area II earning less than $3,000, and three times as many as Area III. The same pattern holds for families earning $10,000 or more. Area II has two times and Area III has three times as many families in this income bracket as does Area I.

In Table 14 we see the same general pattern regarding the percent unemployed in each area. In both 1950 and 1960, the three areas showed the same ranking for rates of unemployment as for income; Area I highest, Area II second, and Area III lowest.

Table 15 shows the proportion of the male population working in each of four occupational status categories, from professional to laborer. Once again, the population in Area I is at the bottom of the occupational status ladder. As with income and unemployment, Area I contains the bulk of the lower status population. For both decades Area I had fewer professionals (with the exception of the East group in 1950), clerical-sales workers and craftsmen, and more operative-service workers and laborers than the other two areas.

TABLE 13

FAMILY INCOME OF TOTAL POPULATION BY AREA & YEAR

	1950					1960				
	I	II			III	I	II			III
	Negro	Residual			White	Negro	Residual			White
		Total	West	East			Total	West	East	
Total Families	58,400	89,900	38,975	50,925	47,230	30,207	65,510	24,105	41,405	41,174
% Under $3,000	59.0	42.8	48.5	38.5	32.2	30.3	15.3	16.0	14.9	10.6
% $10,000+	2.5	2.6	3.8	1.8	3.8	6.3	11.9	14.6	10.3	19.4
Mean Median	$2,518	$3,170	$2,874	$3,341	$3,591	$4,329	$5,983	$6,180	$5,829	$6,647

TABLE 14

% UNEMPLOYMENT FOR TOTAL POPULATION BY SEX, AREA & YEAR

	1950					1960				
	I	II			III	I	II			III
	Negro	Residual			White	Negro	Residual			White
		Total	West	East			Total	West	East	
Males In CLF	47,265	82,406	30,262	52,144	46,667	31,927	66,873	25,200	41,673	42,755
% Males Unempl.	11.4	6.0	6.6	5.7	4.1	14.0	8.5	9.7	7.7	5.6
Females in CLF	19,104	35,852	15,959	19,893	18,235	16,544	36,124	14,909	21,215	22,208
% Females Unempl.	9.2	5.9	6.1	5.8	4.8	11.9	7.4	7.3	7.5	5.7

TABLE 15

% MALE OCCUPATIONAL STATUS BY AREA & YEAR

	1950					1960				
	I	II			III	I	II			III
	Negro	Residual			White	Negro	Residual			White
		Total	West	East			Total	West	East	
Males Employed	41,879	77,441	28,271	49,170	44,770	27,472	61,364	22,908	38,456	40,368
% Prof. & Managers	13.4	16.9	23.8	12.9	23.9	8.3	15.1	20.6	11.8	21.5
% Clerk-Sales-Craft	32.0	40.2	35.5	42.8	42.0	24.7	37.5	33.8	39.8	40.6
% Operative-Service	37.3	33.3	30.5	34.8	26.5	39.3	34.7	31.3	36.7	27.2
% Laborers	15.8	8.9	9.3	8.6	6.3	18.0	8.0	8.6	7.7	6.1
% Occup. Not Rep.	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	9.7	4.7	5.8	4.1	4.5

Table 16 shows the educational attainment of the population 25 years of age and over in each of the areas. The pattern of educational attainment is not as clear cut as that demonstrated on the previous Tables; there is variation on the different levels of achievement. The overall pattern, however, is similar to the income, employment and occupational data presented previously. Area I, for both decades, contained a larger percent of functionally illiterate adults (that is, adults with less than five years of schooling) and a lower percent of persons finishing four years of high school. The differential in the illiterate increased from 1950 to 1960; Area I showed no movement while the other two areas decreased on this measure. For high school graduates, the opposite pattern prevailed; Area I showed slight gains while the other areas remained the same or decreased slightly.

For college levels of attainment (percent with four years or more of college), the eastern part of Area II showed the lowest pattern of achievement, with Area I next to the lowest. However, from 1950 to 1960, the percentage of persons 25 years of age and over who fell into this category in the East part of Area II, rose slightly while the percentage in Area I decreased slightly. The difference between these two sections has, therefore, narrowed.

The most random distribution occurs on the variable indicating completion of elementary school. In 1950, Areas I and II had the same general pattern when looked at as a whole, but as on the measure of four years or more of college, the East of Area II showed a much lower pattern of achievement than Area I, while the West showed the highest achievement of all areas. In 1960, the same pattern prevailed; the greatest improvement during the decade appeared in Area I.

TABLE 16

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED FOR POPULATION 25 YEARS+ BY AREA & YEAR

	1950					1960				
	I	II			III	I	II			III
	Negro	Residual			White	Negro	Residual			White
		Total	West	East			Total	West	East	
Persons 25 Years+	98,585	172,340	69,130	103,210	96,005	73,745	154,042	61,163	92,879	94,034
% Less 5 Years	12.5	8.5	9.6	7.7	5.5	12.4	7.0	8.3	6.2	5.0
% 8 Years	23.1	23.5	18.1	27.1	20.5	20.1	22.4	18.0	25.4	19.1
% 4 Years H.S.	14.7	18.4	22.0	16.0	23.5	15.2	18.2	20.4	16.8	23.5
% 4 Years College+	3.4	4.8	8.7	2.2	7.3	3.0	4.8	8.2	2.5	7.2

On the whole then, with the exception of the eastern part of Area II on two of the measures, Area I again shows the lowest achievement pattern, especially on the measure of functional illiteracy where the largest differences obtain. Although the East ranked lower than Area I on two variables (with the difference on one narrowing considerably), the lack of achievement in the educational sphere has not had as serious consequences on their income, employment, and occupational status as in Area I.

Table 17 presents data from the 1960 census on school enrollment for the population aged 5 to 34 for each of the areas. Area I has the highest percentage enrolled in kindergarten and elementary school, and the lowest proportion enrolled in high school and college. For those enrolled at each level, the largest differences obtain in the public versus private sphere: in Area I, 80 percent or more of the population enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and high school are in public schools. In Area II the range is between 57 percent and 67 percent; while the corresponding figures for Area III are 54 percent and 61 percent. On the whole, then, Area III has the highest private school enrollment, followed by Area II, with Area I having much lower enrollments in the non-public schools.

When we look at percent enrolled in college, we find that Area I has the lowest percent of the three areas, with Area III having the highest. When this Table is compared to Table 16, which showed the educational attainment of the population 25 years of age and over, we can further see that the gap between Area I and the East part of Area II is narrowing, with the likelihood that the East will soon surpass Area I in the percent having four years or more of college, and four years of high school.

Finally, the higher enrollment of Area I in the kindergarten and elementary categories and the lower enrollment in high school and college again point out the relatively younger population in Area I and its generally lower level of educational attainment.

TABLE 17

School Enrollment of Persons 5-34 For 1960

By Area

	I Negro	II Residual			III White
		Total	West	East	
Total Enrolled 5-34	29,045	50,817	19,364	31,453	36,497
% Enrolled in Kindergarten	8.7	7.4	7.0	7.6	7.6
% of Kindergarten, Public	88.5	66.1	72.2	62.6	61.2
% Enrolled in Elementary	70.4	60.7	56.7	63.1	51.9
% of Elementary, Public	79.5	56.8	68.4	50.3	54.2
% Enrolled in High School	17.1	23.4	23.2	23.6	23.1
% of High School, Public	81.8	67.2	67.9	66.8	60.1
% Enrolled in College	3.8	8.5	13.0	5.7	11.4

Table 18 presents data on housing quality, overcrowding, and dwelling occupancy. On all three, Area I ranks poorest. It has more overcrowded units (those with more than 1.01 persons per room), more occupied units that are dilapidated, and more of its units are rented rather than owned.

The comparison from 1950 to 1960 is tenuous on these variables (and will not be attempted) since the census employed different definitions in all of these categories for the two years. The pattern in each year, therefore, has to be viewed separately. In 1950 as in 1960, though, Area I also ranked poorest on these measures.

On the whole, Area III tends to show a higher quality of housing than Area II, especially on the number of units owned rather than rented. (On the other two measures, however, the difference is extremely small, and generalizations would be meaningless.)

In 1960, the census provided data on the year in which the present unit was occupied by its current tenants. We can see that the most recent movement of population was into Area I. On the other hand, Areas II and III show the most stable residency: 51 percent of Area II and 55 percent of Area III residents moved into their present unit prior to 1954.

Table 19 shows the in-migration patterns for the three areas for 1960. The figures in this table represent the comparison from 1955 to 1960. As we can see, Area II and Area III show a more stable in-migration pattern than Area I. In the latter, most of the population five years of age and over lived in a different house in 1955.

TABLE 18

SELECTED HOUSING DATA BY AREA AND YEAR

	1950					1960				
	I	II			III	I	II			III
	Negro	Residual			White	Negro	Residual			White
		Total	West	East			Total	West	East	
# Occupied Units	42,699	78,887	30,632	48,255	43,099	40,890	80,975	32,809	48,166	47,221
% with 1.01+ Persons/Rm.	9.4	6.8	5.9	7.4	4.8	9.7	4.4	3.8	4.9	4.4
% Dilapidated	31.9	15.1	13.1	16.3	6.9	9.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.3
% Owner Occupied	31.0	43.1	34.5	48.6	56.8	28.6	43.4	32.5	50.8	59.3
% Renter Occupied	69.0	56.9	65.5	51.4	43.2	71.4	56.6	67.5	49.2	40.7
% Moved in 1958-60						37.3	27.2	32.2	23.7	22.7
% Moved in 1954-57						25.1	21.7	22.7	21.0	22.5
% Moved in 1940-53						25.2	32.3	31.4	33.0	36.4
% Moved in 1939 or Earlier						12.4	18.9	13.8	22.3	18.4

TABLE 19

IN MIGRATION BY AREA - 1955-1960

	I	II			III
	NEGRO	RESIDUAL			WHITE
		Total	West	East	
Persons 5 yrs. Old and Over	114,037	222,981	87,129	135,852	140,577
% Same House as 1960	43.3	58.1	51.4	62.4	59.9
% Different House	52.0	38.2	42.2	35.6	38.2
% Abroad	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.1	0.9
% Moved Not reported	3.1	2.3	4.4	0.9	1.1
% Central City of SMSA	41.5	31.2	33.0	30.0	29.4
% Other Port of SMSA	2.3	3.3	3.1	3.4	4.8
% Outside SMSA	8.2	3.7	6.1	2.2	4.0

COMPARISON OF CITY OF BUFFALO AND THE REST OF ERIE COUNTY

An important concern in any community study is the relative stability of the city. Is Buffalo a declining community, a community undergoing change, or is it a stable community progressing at its own rate, given its role in the development of the county?

This question can be answered through an accurate analysis of comparative data collected over the past decade for the city and county alike. Accurate interpretation of data on population change, migration patterns, employment, occupation and income, is the key to a valid answer to this question.

Migration

Table 20 shows the in-migration pattern for the city and county, excluding the city for 1950 and 1960 as reported in the census reports. The city shows a slightly more stable in-migration pattern than the rest of the county from 1950 to 1960. The stable in-migration pattern for both city and county in 1960 is reflected mainly in the white population's pattern. The non-white population in both city and county, especially in the city, is extremely more mobile than the white population.

TABLE 20

% IN-MIGRATION 1955-1960 AND 1949-1950 BY ETHNICITY FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY EXCLUDING CITY

	% In-Migration 1955-1960					
	Total Population		Nonwhite		White	
	City	County	City	County	City	County
Population 5 Years+	477,827	464,814	62,071	5,108	415,756	459,704
Same House as 1960	55.1	53.8	31.3	48.1	58.6	53.9
Different House in U.S.	41.5	44.6	64.3	47.6	38.1	44.6
Abroad	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.8	1.4	0.9
Moved, Residence Not Reported	2.1	0.7	3.7	2.5	1.9	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same County	36.2	36.4	52.3	37.8	33.8	36.3
Different County	5.3	8.2	12.0	9.8	4.3	8.2
Total	41.5	44.6	64.3	47.6	38.1	44.5
Same State	2.0	3.8	1.6	2.1	2.1	3.8
Different State	3.3	4.4	10.4	7.8	2.2	4.4
Total	5.3	8.2	12.0	9.9	4.3	8.2

	% In-Migration 1949-1950 Total Population	
	City	County
Population 1 year+	567,270	310,005
Same House as 1950	87.5	86.2
Different House, Same County	8.8	9.9
Different County or Abroad	2.0	2.6
Residence Not Reported	1.7	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Education Attainment

Table 21 presents data on various measures of education attainment for Buffalo and the rest of Erie county for 1950 and 1960. We see that for both years, on all measures of attainment, Buffalo is below the county. In addition, the gap between the city and the rest of the county has widened considerably during these ten years.

For example, take the two ends of the continuum--the percentage of the total population with less than five years of school, and those with four years or more of college. In 1950, Buffalo had 2.7 percent more people in the functionally illiterate category (adults with less than five years of school), and 2.5 percent fewer people who had four years or more of college. In 1960, the city had 4.2 percent more persons in the less than five year category. The city was also 4.3 percent behind the county in the college category.

The differences for the total population for city and county, excluding the city, also hold for the white population in 1960. The differences in the nonwhite population in both places are, however, very small or nonexistent in 1960. In both the city and the rest of Erie county, however, the nonwhite population is considerably below the white population. The differences are larger in the rest of the county due to the higher attainment of whites in this locale. Given the much larger concentration of nonwhites in Buffalo, however, and the lower educational attainment of whites in the city, the city is considerably below the rest of Erie county in educational attainment.

TABLE 21

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 1950-1960 BY ETHNICITY FOR CITY AND COUNTY EXCLUDING* CITY

	1950		1960					
			City			County		
	City	County	All	White	Nonwhite	All	White	Nonwhite
Median School Years Completed	9.1	9.6	9.6	--	8.7	10.5	--	8.7
% Less 5 Years	8.8	6.1	7.7	6.9	13.6	3.5	3.4	15.0
% 8 Years School	22.6	20.4	20.9	21.4	16.8	16.4	16.4	16.4
% 4 Years High School	18.7	23.2	19.0	19.5	15.5	27.2	27.3	13.1
% 4 Years High School+	28.6	37.7	30.1	31.2	21.5	46.1	46.4	20.7
% 4 Years College+	5.1	7.6	5.1	5.4	2.2	9.4	9.5	3.3

*Medians include city in county data.

Unemployment

Table 22 shows the comparative unemployment figures for the city and the county (excluding the city) for 1950 and 1960. The male unemployment rate increased in both the city and county from 1950 to 1960, with the city showing a slightly larger increase than the rest of Erie county. Therefore, Buffalo, in both 1950 and 1960, had a higher rate of male unemployment than the county, and the difference increased very slightly during the decade. This same pattern holds for white male unemployment, but not for the nonwhite. Nonwhite males in Buffalo in 1950, had a 6.4 percent higher rate of unemployment than nonwhites in the rest of the county. Although both places showed an increase in the percent of male unemployment in 1960, the percentage increase in the rest of the county was more than six times as great as the increase in Buffalo. Therefore, the difference in nonwhite male unemployment in the city and rest of the county is much smaller in 1960 than in 1950, and much less than the difference between the white population residing in both places. The narrowing of the difference among nonwhites, however, results from a declining picture in the county, not from improvement in Buffalo.

Female unemployment for both the total and the white population of Buffalo and the rest of Erie county also increased from 1950 to 1960. But unlike the male figures, the increase in the county figures were slightly larger than the increase in the city. Thus, the smaller gap in female figures between the city and the county, excluding the city in 1950, was reduced further in 1960. Nonwhite female unemployment in the city in 1950 was lower than the rest of the county, and in contrast to both the male figures and the total and white female percentages, the nonwhite female rates for both city and county decreased from 1950 to 1960. The decrease in the county, though, was much larger than the decrease in the

TABLE 22

UNEMPLOYMENT 1950-1960 BY ETHNICITY FOR CITY AND COUNTY EXCLUDING CITY

	1950		1960	
	City	County	City	County
Total Population				
% Unemployment Male	6.9	3.0	8.8	4.3
% Unemployment Female	6.5	4.5	7.9	6.2
Nonwhite				
% Unemployment Male	15.6	9.2	16.3	15.1
% Unemployment Female	16.4	18.5	14.7	14.0
White				
% Unemployment Male	6.4	3.0	7.7	4.1
% Unemployment Female	5.9	4.3	7.0	6.1

city and, therefore, the percent of female unemployment in Buffalo in 1960 is slightly higher than the rest of Erie county for this year.*

Occupational Status and Income

Table 23 shows the occupational status for the city and the county, excluding the city, for 1960. Erie county has a higher proportion of the male labor force in higher occupational statuses than does the city. This pattern prevails for whites and nonwhites.

The income data presented in Table 24 for the city and county in 1960, reflect the occupational patterns described above. In 1960, the median family income was higher in the county than in the city. The percent of families earning less than $3,000 was lower and the percent earning more than $10,000 was higher in the county than in Buffalo. The county also showed a larger increase in median family income and the percent earning $10,000 or more, and a larger decrease in percent earning less than $3,000, than did the city for the 1950-1960 period.

The white population, which showed the same general occupational status as the total population, also shows the same general pattern on the income data; the differences being slightly smaller here than on the occupational data. The nonwhite occupational differential between city and county for the male population, however, was much smaller than that of the total and white population, and the nonwhite female pattern of

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*It is interesting to note that the female unemployment percentages for both 1950 and 1960 are lower in Buffalo than the male figures (with the exception of nonwhites in 1950), while the reverse pattern obtains in the rest of Erie county (with the exception of nonwhites in 1960). However, it must be pointed out that the female unemployment rates are likely to be less reliable than the male figures due to female movement in and out of the labor force and the smaller size of the female labor force.

TABLE 23

PERCENTAGE EMPLOYED IN JOB CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND ETHNICITY FOR CITY AND COUNTY EXCLUDING CITY

1960

	Male		Female	
	City	County	City	County
Nonwhite				
Professional & Manager	4.5	6.0	7.9	5.8
Clerk-Sales-Crafts	17.7	21.1	11.9	8.9
Operative, Service	42.7	20.6	68.3	67.3
Laborers	24.6	25.8	1.5	1.0
White				
Professional & Manager	17.0	25.0	17.8	19.6
Clerk-Sales-Crafts	38.0	41.5	44.0	46.7
Operative, Service	32.3	23.6	31.9	28.3
Laborers	7.6	5.2	0.4	0.4
Total Population				
Professional & Manager	15.6	24.8	16.7	19.6
Clerk-Sales-Crafts	35.7	41.3	40.6	46.4
Operative, Service	33.4	23.5	35.8	28.6
Laborers	9.4	5.3	0.5	0.4

TABLE 24

ECONOMIC STATUS - INCOME 1950-1960 FOR CITY AND COUNTY EXCLUDING* CITY

	1950		1960	
	City	County	City	County
Total Population				
*Median Family Income	$3,401	$3,490	$5,713	$6,395
% under $3,000	35.6	27.9	17.3	7.8
% $10,000+	2.7	2.7	13.1	21.5
Nonwhite				
*Median Family Income			$4,149	$4,169
% under $3,000			33.6	32.3
% $10,000+			4.2	6.6
White				
% under $3,000			15.1	7.6
% $10,000+			14.3	21.6

* Medians are for City and County including City.

occupational status was higher in Buffalo than the rest of the county. The income figures represent this narrower differential. Nonwhites in the city, although earning much less than the whites, are only slightly worse off than the nonwhites in the county, on the three measures of income attainment.

Interpretation of Decline, Stability and Change

Buffalo can be characterized as a declining community. Although the rate of decline is tending to slow down, it is likely that the pattern will not be reversed during the rest of this decade or even through 1980. Since the rest of Erie county has and is continuing to show considerable growth, the gap between the city and the rest of the county will also widen considerably. Table 25 shows clearly the different growth patterns of Buffalo and the rest of Erie county. While the slight growth of Buffalo during the 40's has been reversed into a decline in the 50's, the rest of Erie county has shown considerable growth during these two periods, with the rate increasing during the 50's. In addition, while the county's nonwhite population has declined very slightly, Buffalo's nonwhite population, which shows much lower educational, occupational and income achievement than the white population, has doubled. Finally, Buffalo tends to have an older population than the rest of the county. This contributes to decline rather than growth in a population.

TABLE 25

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY EXCLUDING CITY WITH REFERENCE TO STABILITY

	City	County
% Population Increase 1950-1960	- 8.2	+ 66.7
% Population Increase 1940-1950	+ 0.7	+ 43.4
% Nonwhite 1960	+ 13.8	+ 1.1
% Nonwhite 1950	+ 6.5	+ 1.7
% Under 5 Years 1960	10.3	12.6
% 5-19 Years 1960	23.3	27.7
% 20-64 Years 1960	54.8	52.7
% 65+ Years 1960	11.6	7.0

Population Changes in Buffalo 1940-1970

Combination of relevant data from the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses have made it possible to project the population of Buffalo to 1970. This has been done by ordering the components of population change for the intercensual decade 1950-1960 and comparing this with like calculations for the decade 1940-1950, to indicate trends in births, deaths, and migration.

Table 26 shows the actual population figures for Buffalo from 1940 to 1960 and the projected population for 1970, and Table 27 shows the ethnic distribution of the population for the four time periods under consideration. Table 28 breaks down the components of population change by ethnicity.

The data from these tables show that from 1940 to 1950, Buffalo had a total increase in its population of 4,231 persons, or 0.7 percent. All of the growth during this period was accounted for by nonwhites; the nonwhite population increased by 19,417 (106.2 percent) while the white population decreased by 15,186 (2.7 percent).

The increase in the total population was due to an excess of births over deaths; 41,717 people migrated out of the city during the 1940's. When the total figures are broken down by ethnicity, we see that 57,550 whites left the city and that the lower total net out-migration was due to the fact that 15,833 nonwhites moved into Buffalo. Therefore, the total growth in Buffalo from 1940 to 1950, was due mainly to the in-migration of nonwhites and only slightly to the excess of nonwhite births over deaths.

From 1950 to 1960, Buffalo lost 47,373, or 8.2 percent, of its population. The decrease becomes more startling when the components of change

TABLE 26

TOTAL POPULATION OF BUFFALO

1940 - 1970

1940	1950	1960	1970
575,901	580,132	532,759	511,191

TABLE 27

TOTAL POPULATION OF BUFFALO BY ETHNICITY

1940 - 1970

Ethnicity	Year							
	1940		1950		1960		1970	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White	557,618	96.8	542,432	93.5	459,371	86.2	403,841	79.0
Nonwhite	18,283	3.2	37,700	6.5	73,388	13.8	107,350	21.0
Total	575,901	100.0	580,132	100.0	532,759	100.0	511,191	100.0

TABLE 28

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE IN BUFFALO BY ETHNICITY

1940 - 1970

TOTAL POPULATION

Year	Total Net Growth	In-Out Net Migration	Natural Increase Births - Deaths
1940-50	+ 4,231	- 41.717	+ 45,948
1950-60	- 47,373	-107,862	+ 60,489
1960-70	- 21,568	- 64,502	+ 42,934

NONWHITE POPULATION

Year	Total Net Growth	In-Out Net Migration	Natural Increase Births - Deaths
1940-50	+ 19,417	+ 15,833	+ 3,584
1950-60	+ 35,688	+ 21,788	+ 13,900
1960-70	+ 33,962	+ 15,760	+ 18,202

WHITE POPULATION

Year	Total Net Growth	In-Out Net Migration	Natural Increase Births - Deaths
1940-50	- 15,186	- 57,550	+ 42,364
1950-60	- 83,061	-129,650	+ 46,589
1960-70	- 55,530	- 80,262	+ 24,732

are examined. During this period, Buffalo had a net out-migration of 107,862 persons. Again, the white and nonwhite populations showed opposite patterns of growth. The white population from 1950 to 1960 decreased 83,061 (15.3 percent), while the nonwhite population increased 35,688 (94.7 percent). Therefore, when births and deaths are examined, 129,650 whites migrated out, while 21,788 nonwhites migrated into Buffalo.

On the basis of our population projections, the trend for Buffalo in 1970 changes. Although the same trends of population movement continue, the data suggest that both white out-migration and nonwhite in-migration will level off. However, the natural increase factor for the white population may decrease sharply as the result of the previous out-migration of young adults. And, the nonwhite natural increase factor will continue to expand due to the slightly higher birth rate of this group. The net of both of these factors seems to be a continued population decline and an increase in the proportion of nonwhites, but the magnitude of these trends will be lower in the 1960's than in the 1950's.

As Table 27 shows, the population forecast for Buffalo is a decline from 532,759 in 1960, to 511,191 in 1970. This is a net loss of 21,568 persons, or 4.0 percent of the population. The white population is expected to show a net decrease of 55,530 persons (12.1 percent), while the nonwhite population is expected to increase by 33,962 persons (46.3 percent).

Therefore, by 1970, it is likely that 21.0 percent of Buffalo's population will be nonwhite, while 79.0 percent will be white.

If we assume that these same trends will continue through the 70's, we can then estimate the population of Buffalo in 1980 by means of a linear projection. By this means, we find that from 1970 to 1980, Buffalo is likely to lose 21,570 (4.2 percent) of its population. The 1980 forecast shows that the white population will show a net decrease of 42,703 persons (10.6 percent) from 1970 to 1980, while the nonwhite population is expected to increase by 21,133 persons (19.7 percent). Therefore, by 1980, it is likely that 26.2 percent of Buffalo's expected population of 489,621 persons will be nonwhite while 73.8 percent will be white.

Age and Ethnicity

The age composition of the population by ethnicity for 1940, 1950, and 1960, is shown in Tables 29 and 30. Table 29 reflects a decline in the number and proportion of the white population aged 15-44, while the proportion of the under 14 age group increased. This echoes the rising birth rates during the post war years and the out-migration of whites from Buffalo. On the whole, the young and old white population has increased in proportion, while the middle age groups have declined.

Table 30 shows that all the nonwhite age groups are increasing in number. This increase is largest in the under 14 age group. The proportion of middle age groups in the nonwhite population has declined from 1950 to 1960 (especially the 30-44 age group which declined from 1940 to 1960), although their total numbers have increased.

Tables 31 and 32 show the net increase for the white and nonwhite populations by age groups. All of the white age groups have shown larger decreases (or a smaller increase in the 65+ group) from 1950 to 1960, as compared to the period of 1940 to 1950. The smallest loss is in the -14 age group while the 65+ group is still increasing at a decreasing rate. The net increase in the nonwhite population, on the other hand, has shown a mixed pattern. The nonwhite population in the middle age group has shown a smaller net increase from 1950 to 1960 as compared to the earlier period, the -14 group has shown a larger increase, and the 65+ group has retained the same relative growth.

TABLE 29

AGE COMPOSITION OF WHITE POPULATION OF BUFFALO
1940-1960

Age	1940		1950		1960	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
-14	118,789	21.3	119.213	22.0	115,307	25.1
15-29	148,101	26.6	121,258	22.4	84,505	18.4
30-44	127,311	22.8	121,367	22.4	87,581	19.1
45-64	126,326	22.7	132,980	24.5	112,949	24.6
65+	37,091	6.7	47,614	8.8	59,029	12.8
Total	557,618	100.0	542,432	100.0	459,371	100.0

TABLE 30

AGE COMPOSITION OF NONWHITE POPULATION OF BUFFALO
1940-1960

Age	1940		1950		1960	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
-14	4,604	25.2	10,084	26.8	27,400	37.3
15-29	4,277	23.4	9,441	25.0	15,414	21.0
30-44	5,831	31.9	10,138	26.9	16,398	22.3
45-64	3,105	17.0	6,942	18.4	11,607	15.8
65+	466	2.5	1,095	2.9	2,569	3.6
Total	18,283	100.0	37,700	100.0	73,388	100.0

TABLE 31

NET INCREASE IN WHITE POPULATION OF BUFFALO
1940-1960

	1940-1950		1950-1960	
Age	No.	%	No.	%
-14	+ 424	+ 0.4	- 3,906	- 3.3
15-29	-26,843	-18.1	-36,753	-30.3
30-44	- 5,944	- 4.7	-33,786	-27.8
45-64	+ 6,654	+ 5.3	-20,031	-15.1
65+	+10,523	+28.4	+11,415	+24.0
Total	-15,186	- 2.7	-83,061	-15.3

TABLE 32

NET INCREASE IN NONWHITE POPULATION OF BUFFALO
1940-1960

	1940-1950		1950-1960	
Age	No.	%	No.	%
-14	+ 5,480	+119.0	+17,316	+171.7
15-29	+ 5,164	+120.7	+ 5,973	+ 63.3
30-44	+ 4,307	+ 73.9	+ 6,260	+ 61.7
45-64	+ 3,837	+123.6	+ 4,665	+ 67.2
-65+	+ 629	+135.0	+ 1,474	+134.6
Total	+19,417	+106.2	+35,688	+ 94.7

Tables 33 and 34 show the projected age compositions for 1970 and the net increase from 1960 to 1970, of the white and nonwhite populations. We are projecting a leveling off of the patterns of increase and decrease from 1950 to 1960. All of the nonwhite age groups will show an increase in numbers from 1960 to 1970, but this increase will be at a slower rate from the previous decade. The result will be a larger proportion of the young and old, and a smaller proportion of the middle age groups. The white population from 1960 to 1970, generally will demonstrate a slower rate of decrease than in the previous decade, but the pattern is mixed. The very old white population will continue to show an increase, although this increase is of smaller magnitude than that shown from 1950-1960. The -14 age group will show a slightly larger net decrease, but its proportion in the total population will increase even though its total numbers have decreased.

The implication of the trends of the last two decades and the projected patterns seem clear. The productive white age group has left Buffalo in large numbers and may continue to leave at a somewhat decreased rate. The result will be an increased proportion of the younger and older population, with the prospect of decline in the young group as its numbers continue to decrease due to the continuing out-migration of whites and the decrease in the birth rate. The nonwhite population, on the other hand, will continue to increase in numbers in all groups, but especially the young and old. For example, if we project the population of the under 14 age group to 1980, we can see a continuing of the trends of the past. The 1980 forecast for the white population under 14 years of age shows that this group will decrease by 6,113 persons (5.6 percent). Therefore, 28.5 percent (102,924 persons) of the white population in 1980

TABLE 33

1970 PROJECTED AGE COMPOSITION OF BUFFALO BY ETHNICITY

Age	White		Nonwhite	
	No.	%	No.	%
-14	109,037	27.0	44,765	41.7
15-29	59,365	14.7	21,577	20.1
30-44	70,672	17.5	20,289	18.9
45-64	96,114	23.8	16,103	15.0
65+	68,653	17.0	4,616	4.3
Total	403,841	100.0	107,350	100.0

TABLE 34

1960-1970 PROJECTED NET INCREASE IN AGE GROUPS OF BUFFALO BY ETHNICITY

Age	White		Nonwhite	
	No.	%	No.	%
-14	- 6,270	- 5.4	+17,365	+63.4
15-29	-25,140	-29.7	+ 6,163	+40.0
30-44	-16,909	-19.3	+ 3,891	+23.7
45-64	-16,835	-14.9	+ 4,496	+38.7
65+	+ 9,624	+16.3	+ 2,047	+79.7
Total	-55,530	-12.1	+33,962	+46.3

is likely to be under 14 years of age. The nonwhite under 14 age group, on the other hand, is expected to increase by 13,695 persons (30.6 percent) by 1980. By this year then, 45.5 percent (58,460 persons) of the nonwhite population is likely to be under 14 years of age. Put another way, in 1940, 3.7 percent of the population under 14 was nonwhite. This figure rose to 7.8 percent in 1950, and to 19.2 percent in 1960. On the basis of our projections,we expect that 29.1 percent of the under 14 population will be nonwhite in 1970, and 36.2 percent will be nonwhite by 1980. From 1940 to 1980, then, the nonwhite population under 14 years of age would show a 197.5 percent increase relative to whites.

As a result of all of the above patterns, the nonwhite population should provide an increased proportion of the new school age population, especially in the public sector which they attend.

APPENDIX TABLE A

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF BUFFALO SCHOOLS, 1965-66

BY SCHOOL NUMBER AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

School	Pupils Enrolled	% White	% Negro	% Puerto Rican	% All Other	% Total
Elementary						
1	739	62.5	18.3	14.1	5.1	100.0
3	634	73.3	16.7	5.5	4.4	99.9
4	988	38.0	54.9	6.7	0.5	100.1
6	1149	1.7	93.6	4.8	0.0	100.1
8	1269	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
9	577	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
11	582	97.6	2.1	0.2	0.2	100.1
12	416	1.7	98.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
16	373	13.9	83.9	1.3	0.8	99.9
17	729	0.3	99.6	0.1	0.0	100.0
18	668	92.4	5.7	0.6	1.3	100.0
19	885	95.5	3.2	0.3	1.0	100.0
21	461	98.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	99.9
22	414	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	99.9
23	760	85.5	14.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
24	184	60.9	35.3	3.8	0.0	100.0
25	85	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
26	569	94.7	4.2	1.1	0.0	100.0
27	336	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
28	802	89.9	4.5	5.0	0.6	100.0
29	857	97.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0
30	219	98.2	0.5	0.0	1.4	100.1
31	1312	2.4	96.7	0.9	0.0	100.0
32	313	1.0	95.8	3.2	0.0	100.0
33	537	90.7	4.7	2.2	2.4	100.0
34	260	86.9	11.5	1.5	0.0	99.9
35	38	2.6	94.7	2.6	0.0	99.9
36	534	80.0	3.2	6.6	10.3	100.1
37	1455	1.0	99.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
38	717	96.7	0.4	1.4	1.5	100.0
39	1050	1.8	98.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
40	439	87.9	11.4	0.7	0.0	100.0
41	745	1.3	98.4	0.0	0.3	100.0
42	582	84.2	12.9	1.9	1.0	100.0
43	1031	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	100.0
44	657	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
45	941	98.3	0.1	0.2	1.4	100.0
47	632	1.4	98.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
48	853	2.0	97.3	0.2	0.5	100.0
49	209	91.4	0.0	4.3	4.3	100.0
50	155	1.9	94.2	3.9	0.0	100.0
51	650	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0
52	992	98.4	1.1	0.1	0.4	100.0
53	1353	0.6	99.2	0.1	0.1	100.0

APPENDIX - TABLE A (Continued)

School	Pupils Enrolled	% White	% Negro	% Puerto Rican	% All Other	% Total
Elementary (cont'd)						
54	698	42.6	56.0	0.4	1.0	100.0
56	652	89.6	9.0	0.2	1.2	100.0
57	313	58.5	40.9	0.0	0.6	100.0
59	863	13.7	86.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
60	946	99.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	100.0
61	752	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
62	738	85.2	14.1	0.0	0.7	100.0
63	640	93.6	5.5	0.0	0.9	100.0
64	373	94.4	5.4	0.0	0.3	100.1
65	621	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
66	794	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
67	504	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
68	734	94.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
69	660	98.2	1.7	0.2	0.0	100.1
70	432	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
71	450	85.3	14.2	0.4	0.0	99.9
72	837	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
73	399	15.3	15.3	40.1	29.3	100.0
74	1044	0.2	99.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
75	775	0.6	99.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
76	798	62.4	18.4	13.0	6.1	99.9
77	839	95.9	0.8	1.0	2.3	100.0
78	750	91.3	8.1	0.0	0.5	99.9
79	740	93.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
80	491	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
81	873	98.4	1.4	0.0	0.2	100.0
82	761	92.9	6.6	0.1	0.4	100.0
83	223	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0
84	186	86.6	12.4	1.1	0.0	100.1
85	331	91.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
86	294	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
88	181	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
90	692	65.6	34.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
93	247	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
JHS						
Fillmore JHS	937	57.1	42.4	0.3	0.2	100.1
Genesee Humboldt JHS	1097	68.2	31.5	0.1	0.1	99.9
Woodlawn JHS	1358	0.7	99.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
Clinton JHS	1160	1.1	96.7	2.2	0.0	100.0

APPENDIX - TABLE A (Continued)

School	Pupils Enrolled	% White	% Negro	% Puerto Rican	% All Other	% Total
Academic H.S.						
East	1818	8.6	90.1	1.3	0.0	100.0
Grover Cleveland	1453	86.2	6.6	4.7	2.5	100.0
South Park	2346	93.3	5.5	1.0	0.2	100.0
South Park Annex	303	99.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
Bennett	2050	72.6	27.0	0.1	0.2	99.9
Kensington	1999	97.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	100.0
Riverside	1830	98.4	1.4	0.1	0.2	100.1
Lafayette	1522	81.6	17.3	0.1	1.0	100.0
Vocational and Technical H.S.						
McKinley	493	84.8	13.8	0.6	0.8	100.0
Seneca	1034	91.1	8.1	0.2	0.6	100.0
Burgard	987	76.5	21.5	1.4	0.6	100.0
Boys	193	66.3	28.0	5.2	0.5	100.0
Emerson	580	70.9	28.6	0.2	0.3	100.0
Fosdick-Masten	801	24.6	75.2	0.2	0.0	100.0
Hutchinson-Central	1120	89.5	10.2	0.0	0.3	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE B

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF BUFFALO ELEMENTARY PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1962 & 1966 BY CENSUS TRACT*

Tract #	School	Ethnic	% 1962	% 1966	% Change	Total Enrollment 1962	Total Enrollment 1966
1	29	Negro	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		P.R.	0.6	2.3	1.7+	3	20
		Other	99.4	97.7	1.7-	507	837
2	28	Negro	7.6	4.5	3.1-	42	36
		P.R.	0.4	5.0	4.6+	2	40
		Other	92.0	90.5	1.5-	507	725
3	-	Negro					
		P.R.					
		Other					
4	-	Negro					
		P.R.					
		Other					
5	4	Negro	41.7	54.9	13.2+	298	542
		P.R.	5.7	6.7	1.0+	41	66
		Other	52.5	38.5	14.0-	375	380
5	33	Negro	0.0	4.7	4.7+	0	25
		P.R.	6.0	2.2	3.8-	21	12
		Other	94.0	93.1	0.9-	327	500
5	34	Negro	14.1	11.5	2.6-	39	30
		P.R.	1.5	1.5	0.0	4	4
		Other	84.4	86.9	2.5+	232	226
6	-	Negro					
		P.R.					
		Other					
7	67	Negro	0.3	0.0	0.3-	1	0
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	99.7	100.0	0.3+	355	504

*Data obtained from Board of Education, City of Buffalo

APPENDIX - TABLE B (Continued)

Tract #	School	Ethnic	% 1962	% 1966	% Change	Total Enrollment 1962	Total Enrollment 1966
8	72	Negro	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		P.R.	0.6	0.2	0.4-	2	2
		Other	99.4	99.8	0.4+	325	835
9	-	Negro					
		P.R.					
		Other					
10	70	Negro	0.0	0.5	0.5+	0	2
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	100.0	99.5	0.5-	317	430
11	27	Negro	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	100.0	100.0	0.0	245	336
12	50	Negro	No	94.2			146
		P.R.	Info	3.9			6
		Other	Retarded	1.9			3
13	-	Negro					
		P.R.					
		Other					
14	6	Negro	91.3	93.6	2.3+	987	1075
		P.R.	7.6	4.8	2.8-	82	55
		Other	1.1	1.7	0.6+	12	19
14	32	Negro	94.2	95.8	1.6+	243	300
		P.R.	4.3	3.2	1.1-	11	10
		Other	1.5	1.0	0.5-	4	3
14	35	Negro	No	94.7			36
		P.R.	Info.	2.6			1
		Other	Adjustment	2.6			1
15	31	Negro	92.8	96.7	3.9+	926	1269
		P.R.	0.0	0.9	0.9+	0	12
		Other	7.2	2.4	4.8-	72	31

APPENDIX - TABLE B (Continued)

Tract #	School	Ethnic	% 1962	% 1966	% Change	Total Enrollment 1962	Total Enrollment 1966
15	75	Negro	99.4	99.4	0.0	645	770
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	0.6	0.6	0.0	4	5
16	57	Negro	0.0	40.9	40.9+	0	128
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	100.0	59.1	40.9-	186	185
17	25	Negro	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	100.0	100.0	0.0	96	85
17	40	Negro	10.8	11.4	0.6+	35	50
		P.R.	0.3	0.7	0.4+	1	3
		Other	88.9	87.9	1.0-	289	386
18	-	Negro					
		P.R.					
		Other					
19	69	Negro	0.0	1.7	1.7+	0	11
		P.R.	0.2	0.2	0.0	1	1
		Other	99.7	98.2	1.5-	426	648
20	26	Negro	1.4	4.2	2.8+	6	24
		P.R.	1.0	1.1	0.1+	4	6
		Other	97.6	94.7	2.9-	409	539
21	-	Negro					
		P.R.					
		Other					
22	-	Negro					
		P.R.					
		Other					
23	43	Negro	0.9	1.1	0.2+	6	11
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	99.1	98.9	0.2-	658	1020

APPENDIX - TABLE B (Continued)

Tract #	School	Ethnic	% 1962	% 1966	% Change	Total Enrollment 1962	Total Enrollment 1966
24	44	Negro	0.5	2.7	2.2+	2	18
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	99.5	97.3	2.2-	364	639
25	12	Negro	98.0	98.1	0.1+	432	408
		P.R.	0.0	0.2	0.2+	0	1
		Other	2.0	1.7	0.3-	9	7
25	15	Negro	78.1	( )		243	
		P.R.	5.8	(Closed)		18	
		Other	16.1	( )		50	
25	47	Negro	99.5	98.6	0.9-	586	623
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	0.5	1.4	0.9+	3	9
26	41	Negro	97.6	98.4	0.8+	653	733
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	2.4	1.6	0.8-	16	12
27	24	Negro	27.6	35.3	7.7+	16	65
		P.R.	0.0	3.8	3.8+	0	7
		Other	72.4	60.9	11.5-	42	112
27	90	Negro	3.5	34.4	30.9+	16	238
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	96.5	65.6	30.9-	443	454
28	-	Negro					
		P.R.					
		Other					
29	-	Negro					
		P.R.					
		Other					
30	11	Negro	2.8	2.1	0.7-	11	12
		P.R.	0.0	0.2	0.2+	0	1
		Other	97.2	97.8	0.4+	375	569

APPENDIX - TABLE B (Continued)

Tract #	School	Ethnic	% 1962	% 1966	% Change	Total Enrollment 1962	Total Enrollment 1966
31	37	Negro	91.2	99.0	7.8+	763	1441
		P.R.	0.8	0.0	0.8-	7	0
		Other	8.0	1.0	7.0-	67	14
31	39	Negro	86.7	98.2	11.5+	621	1031
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	13.3	1.8	11.5-	95	19
32	8	Negro	99.4	100.0	0.6+	821	1269
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	0.6	0.0	0.6-	5	0
32	48	Negro	92.8	97.3	4.5+	745	830
		P.R.	0.2	0.2	0.0	2	2
		Other	7.0	2.5	4.5-	56	21
33	53	Negro	97.7	99.2	1.5+	885	1342
		P.R.	0.0	0.1	0.1+	0	1
		Other	2.3	0.7	1.6-	21	10
33	74	Negro	99.7	99.8	0.1+	658	1042
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	0.3	0.2	0.1-	2	2
33	93	Negro	100.0	100.0	0.0	198	247
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
34	-	Negro					
		P.R.					
		Other					
35	59	Negro	27.7	86.3	58.6+	138	745
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	72.3	13.7	58.6-	360	118
35	62	Negro	0.7	14.1	13.4+	4	104
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	99.3	85.9	13.4-	543	634

APPENDIX - TABLE B (Continued)

						Total Enrollment	
Tract#	School	Ethnic	% 1962	% 1966	% Change	1962	1966
36	23	Negro	0.0	14.5	14.5+	0	110
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	100.0	85.5	14.5-	516	650
37	9	Negro	0.0	0.5	0.5+	0	3
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	100.0	99.5	0.5-	318	574
37	71	Negro	6.7	14.2	7.5+	23	64
		P.R.	0.9	0.4	0.5-	3	2
		Other	92.4	85.3	7.1-	316	384
38	-	Negro					
		P.R.					
		Other					
39	61	Negro	0.6	2.8	2.2+	4	21
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	99.4	97.2	2.2-	612	731
39	84	Negro	13.4	12.4	1.0-	14	23
		P.R.	1.0	1.1	0.1+	1	2
		Other	85.6	86.6	1.0+	89	161
39	Rehab. Center of Hospital	Negro	8.8			3	
		P.R.	0.0			0	
		Other	91.1			31	
40	-	Negro					
		P.R.					
		Other					
41	82	Negro	9.3	6.6	2.7-	40	50
		P.R.	0.0	0.1	0.1+	0	1
		Other	90.7	93.3	2.6+	390	710
42	78	Negro	1.7	8.1	6.4+	8	61
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	98.3	91.9	6.4-	460	689

APPENDIX - TABLE B (Continued)

Tract #	School	Ethnic	% 1962	% 1966	% Changes	Total Enrollemnt 1962	Total Enrollemnt 1966
43	80	Negro	0.6	2.4	1.8+	2	12
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	99.4	97.6	1.8-	339	479
43	68	Negro	0.0	6.0	6.0+	0	44
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	100.0	94.0	6.0-	369	690
44	85	Negro	10.5	8.8	1.7-	22	29
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	89.5	91.2	1.7+	187	302
45	22	Negro	0.0	0.2	0.2+	0	1
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	100.0	99.8	0.2-	269	413
45	86	Negro	0.0	1.4	1.4+	0	4
		P.R.	0.0	0.00	0.0	0	0
		Other	100.0	98.6	1.4-	326	290
46	83	Negro	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	100.0	100.0	0.0	168	223
47	63	Negro	0.0	5.5	5.5+	0	35
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	100.0	94.5	5.5-	375	605
48	66	Negro	0.0	1.4	1.4+	0	11
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	100.0	98.6	1.4-	403	783
49		Negro					
		P.R.					
		Other					
50	21	Negro	0.0	1.7	1.7+	0	8
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	100.0	98.3	1.7-	288	453

APPENDIX- TABLE B (Continued)

Tract #	School	Ethnic	% 1962	% 1966	% Change	Total Enrollment 1962	Total Enrollment 1966
51	81	Negro	0.0	1.4	1.4+	0	12
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	100.0	98.6	1.4-	503	861
51	88	Negro	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	100.0	100.0	0.0	140	181
52	54	Negro	39.2	56.0	16.8+	144	391
		P.R.	0.0	0.4	0.4+	0	3
		Other	60.7	43.6	17.1-	223	304
53	-	Negro					
		P.R.					
		Other					
54	64	Negro	0.0	5.4	5.4+	0	20
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	100.0	94.6	5.4-	270	353
55	42	Negro	1.7	12.9	11.2+	8	75
		P.R.	0.4	1.9	1.5+	2	11
		Other	97.8	85.2	12.6-	450	496
56	79	Negro	7.9	7.0	0.9-	45	52
		P.R.	0.7	0.0	0.7-	4	0
		Other	91.4	93.0	1.6+	524	688
57	-	Negro					
		P.R.					
		Other					
58	60	Negro	0.8	0.1	0.7-	5	1
		P.R.	0.0	0.7	0.7+	0	7
		Other	99.2	99.2	0.0	645	938
58	65	Negro	3.4	0.5	2.9-	15	3
		P.R.	0.7	0.0	0.7-	3	0
		Other	96.0	99.5	3.5+	429	618

APPENDIX - TABLE B (Continued)

			%	%	%	Total Enrollment	
Tract #	School	Ethnic	1962	1966	Change	1962	1966
59	51	Negro	0.8	0.0	0.8-	3	0
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	99.2	100.0	0.8+	357	650
60	52	Negro	0.3	1.1	0.8+	2	11
		P.R.	0.1	0.1	0.0	1	1
		Other	99.6	98.8	0.8-	695	980
61	19	Negro	0.3	3.2	2.9+	2	28
		P.R.	0.0	0.3	0.3+	0	3
		Other	99.7	96.5	3.2-	639	854
62	-	Negro					
		P.R.					
		Other					
63A	-	Negro					
		P.R.					
		Other					
63B	56	Negro	0.6	9.0	8.4+	2	59
		P.R.	0.0	0.2	0.2+	0	1
		Other	99.4	90.8	8.6-	358	592
64	17	Negro	97.9	99.6	1.7+	658	726
		P.R.	0.0	0.1	0.1+	0	1
		Other	2.1	0.3	1.8-	14	2
65A	45	Negro	0.2	0.1	0.1-	1	1
		P.R.	0.0	0.2	0.2+	0	2
		Other	99.8	99.7	0.1-	569	938
65B	30	Negro	0.0	0.5	0.5+	0	1
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		Other	100.0	99.5	0.5-	189	218
66A	-	Negro					
		P.R.					
		Other					

APPENDIX - TABLE B (Continued)

			%	%	%	Total Enrollment	
Tract #	School	Ethnic	1962	1966	Change	1962	1966
66B	-	Negro					
		P.R.					
		Other					
67	16	Negro	61.3	83.9	22.6+	149	313
		P.R.	0.0	1.3	1.3+	0	5
		Other	38.7	14.7	24.0-	94	55
68	36	Negro	2.5	3.2	0.7+	10	17
		P.R.	3.5	6.6	3.1+	14	35
		Other	94.1	90.3	3.8-	378	482
68	46*	Negro	No. Info. Reading Center	Not Listed			
		P.R.					
		Other					
69	18	Negro	5.2	5.7	0.5+	28	38
		P.R.	0.2	0.6	0.4+	1	4
		Other	94.6	93.7	0.7-	511	626
69	38	Negro	2.5	0.4	2.1-	12	3
		P.R.	0.0	1.4	1.4+	0	10
		Other	97.5	98.2	0.7+	463	704
69	49	Negro	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
		P.R.	0.0	4.3	4.3+	0	9
		Other	100.0	95.7	4.3-	155	200
69	77	Negro	0.3	0.8	0.5+	1	7
		P.R.	0.8	1.0	0.2+	3	8
		Other	99.0	98.2	0.8-	387	824
70	3	Negro	13.2	16.7	3.5+	298	106
		P.R.	1.3	5.5	4.2+	41	35
		Other	85.5	77.7	7.8-	375	493

APPENDIX - TABLE B (Continued)

Tract #	School	Ethnic	% 1962	% 1966	% Change	Total Enrollment	
						1962	1966
71	1	Negro	13.4	18.3	4.9+	72	135
		P.R.	5.8	14.1	8.3+	31	104
		Other	80.9	67.6	13.3-	434	500
71	73	Negro	12.8	15.3	2.5+	43	61
		P.R.	9.5	40.1	30.6+	32	160
		Other	77.7	44.6	33.1-	261	178
71	76	Negro	5.7	18.4	12.7+	24	147
		P.R.	2.9	13.0	10.1+	12	104
		Other	91.4	68.5	22.9-	383	547
72	-	Negro					
		P.R.					
		Other					

APPENDIX TABLE C

ETHNICITY OF POPULATION BY CENSUS TRACTS, 1950

Tract	White		Non-White		Total Population		% of Total Population		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	White	Negro	Other Races
1	3100	0.6	9	0.0	3109	0.5	99.7	0.2	0.1
2	7027	1.3	4	0.0	7031	1.2	99.9	--	0.1
3	2158	0.4	255	0.7	2413	0.4	89.4	10.6	--
4	2504	0.5	14	0.0	2518	0.4	99.4	0.6	--
5	6473	1.2	16	0.0	6489	1.1	99.8	0.2	--
6	6608	1.2	--	--	6608	1.1	100.0	--	--
7	4353	0.8	2	0.0	4355	0.8	100.0	--	--
8	7858	1.4	4	0.0	7862	1.4	99.9	--	0.1
9	3355	0.6	--	--	3355	0.6	100.0	--	--
10	8548	1.6	4	0.0	8552	1.5	99.9	0.1	--
11	4649	0.9	3	0.0	4652	0.8	99.9	--	0.1
12	10658	2.0	1858	4.9	12516	2.2	85.2	14.6	0.2
13	8026	1.5	2711	7.2	10737	1.9	74.8	24.3	0.9
14	1478	0.3	12957	34.4	14435	2.5	10.2	89.4	0.4
15	7118	1.3	6258	16.6	13376	2.3	53.2	46.8	--
16	12184	2.2	83	0.2	12267	2.1	99.3	0.6	0.1
17	5636	1.0	26	0.1	5662	1.0	99.5	0.3	0.2
18	3187	0.6	6	0.0	3193	0.6	99.8	0.2	--
19	5158	1.0	5	0.0	5163	0.9	99.9	--	0.1
20	3476	0.6	1	0.0	3477	0.6	100.0	--	--
21	1265	0.2	--	--	1265	0.2	100.0	--	--
22	3269	0.6	1	0.0	3270	0.6	100.0	--	--
23	5833	1.1	4	0.0	5837	1.0	99.9	--	0.1
24	9968	1.8	16	0.0	9984	1.7	99.9	0.1	0.1
25	12240	2.3	4584	12.2	16824	2.9	72.8	26.5	0.7
26	4458	0.8	896	2.4	5354	0.9	83.3	16.6	0.2
27	20264	3.7	59	0.2	20323	3.5	99.7	0.2	0.1
28	10555	1.9	3	0.0	10558	1.8	100.0	--	--
29	7844	1.4	2	0.0	7846	1.4	100.0	--	--
30	4291	0.8	4	0.0	4295	0.7	99.9	--	0.1
31	15292	2.8	198	0.5	15490	2.7	98.7	1.2	0.1
32	13369	2.5	5146	13.6	18515	3.2	72.2	27.6	0.2
33	15821	2.9	776	2.1	16597	2.9	95.3	4.6	0.1
34	7903	1.5	21	0.1	7924	1.4	99.7	0.3	--
35	10757	2.0	6	0.0	10763	1.9	99.9	0.1	--
36	8065	1.5	5	0.0	8070	1.4	99.9	--	0.1
37	7656	1.4	5	0.0	7661	1.3	99.9	0.1	--
38	4420	0.8	--	--	4420	0.8	100.0	--	--
39	7537	1.4	125	0.3	7662	1.3	98.4	1.5	0.1
40	10808	2.0	78	0.2	10886	1.9	99.3	0.6	0.1
41	9609	1.8	8	0.0	9617	1.7	99.9	0.1	--
42	6142	1.1	2	0.0	6144	1.1	100.0	--	--
43	8061	1.5	7	0.0	8068	1.4	99.9	0.1	--
44	10482	1.9	4	0.0	10486	1.8	100.0	--	--
45	6433	1.2	18	0.0	6451	1.1	99.7	0.3	--
46	3901	0.7	6	0.0	3907	0.7	99.8	0.1	0.1

APPENDIX - TABLE C (Continued

Tract	White		Non-White		Total Population		% of Total Population		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	White	Negro	Other Races
47	7762	1.4	7	0.0	7769	1.3	99.9	0.1	--
48	5584	1.0	8	0.0	5592	1.0	99.9	0.1	--
49	10204	1.0	13	0.0	10217	1.8	99.9	0.1	--
50	3370	0.6	4	0.0	3374	0.6	99.9	0.1	--
51	5941	1.1	2	0.0	5943	1.0	100.0	--	--
52	9063	1.7	128	0.3	9191	1.6	98.6	1.4	--
53	1183	0.2	3	0.0	1186	0.2	99.7	0.1	0.2
54	5122	0.9	22	0.1	5144	0.9	99.6	0.4	--
55	8204	1.5	10	0.0	8214	1.4	99.9	0.1	--
56	5250	1.0	4	0.0	5254	0.9	99.9	0.1	--
57	3820	0.7	2	0.0	3822	0.7	99.9	--	0.1
58	11675	2.2	7	0.0	11682	2.0	99.9	--	0.1
59	6453	1.2	6	0.0	6459	1.1	99.9	--	0.1
60	10046	1.9	48	0.1	10094	1.7	99.5	0.2	0.3
61	9690	1.8	20	0.1	9710	1.7	99.8	--	0.2
62	4162	0.8	160	0.4	4322	0.7	96.3	3.7	--
63	10895	2.0	35	0.1	10930	1.9	99.7	0.3	--
64	1105	0.2	4	0.0	1109	0.2	99.6	0.3	0.1
65	9471	1.7	35	0.1	9506	1.6	99.6	0.3	0.1
66	7529	1.4	18	0.0	7547	1.3	99.8	0.2	--
67	10345	1.9	60	0.2	10405	1.8	99.4	0.3	0.3
68	9903	1.8	72	0.2	9975	1.7	99.3	--	0.7
69	15790	2.9	49	0.1	15839	2.7	99.7	0.1	0.2
70	8181	1.5	49	0.1	8230	1.4	99.4	0.3	0.3
71	19003	3.5	530	1.4	19533	3.4	97.3	1.1	1.6
72	2884	0.5	214	0.6	3098	0.5	93.1	6.2	0.7
TOTAL	542432		37700		580132				

APPENDIX TABLE D

ETHNICITY OF POPULATION BY CENSUS TRACTS, 1960

Tract	White		Nonwhite		Total	Population	% of Total Population			Difference Between N.W. Popul. in 1950 & 1960	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	White	Negro	Other Races	Negro	Combined Nonwhite
1	3115	0.7	-	-	3115	0.6	100.0	-	-	0.2-	0.3-
2	7156	1.6	28	0.0	7184	1.3	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.3+	0.3+
3	1445	0.3	219	0.3	1664	0.3	86.8	12.7	0.5	2.1+	2.6+
4	1417	0.3	27	0.0	1444	0.3	98.1	1.4	0.5	0.8+	1.3+
5	5340	1.2	35	0.0	5375	1.0	99.3	0.5	0.2	0.3+	0.5+
6	7888	1.7	4	0.0	7892	1.5	99.9	-	-	-	-
7	5590	1.2	6	0.0	5596	1.1	99.9	-	0.1	-	0.0
8	7627	1.7	7	0.0	7634	1.4	99.9	-	0.1	-	0.0
9	3649	0.8	1	0.0	3650	0.7	100.0	-	-	-	-
10	9155	2.0	9	0.0	9164	1.7	99.9	-	0.1	0.1-	0.0
11	4916	1.1	10	0.0	4926	0.9	99.8	-	0.2	-	0.1+
12	5970	1.3	1653	2.3	7623	1.4	78.3	21.3	0.4	6.7+	6.9+
13	4257	0.9	1469	2.0	5726	1.1	74.3	24.7	1.0	0.4+	0.5+
14	605	0.1	9686	13.2	10291	1.9	5.9	93.6	0.5	4.2+	4.3+
15	3660	0.8	7448	10.1	11108	2.1	32.9	66.7	0.4	19.9+	20.3+
16	10285	2.2	5	0.0	10290	1.9	100.0	-	-	0.6-	0.7-
17	4735	1.0	41	0.1	4776	0.9	99.1	0.6	0.2	0.3+	0.3+
18	2493	0.5	27	0.0	2520	0.5	98.9	1.0	0.1	0.8+	0.9+
19	5248	1.1	-	-	5248	1.0	100.0	-	-	-	0.1-
20	2869	0.6	8	0.0	2877	0.5	99.7	-	0.2	-	0.2+
21	1179	0.3	-	-	1179	0.2	100.0	-	-	-	-
22	3245	0.7	22	0.0	3267	0.6	99.3	0.7	-	0.7+	0.7+
23	5413	1.2	9	0.0	5422	1.0	99.8	-	0.1	-	0.0
24	9158	2.0	10	0.0	9168	1.7	99.9	-	0.1	0.1-	0.1-
25	4433	1.0	8956	12.2	13389	2.5	33.1	66.1	0.8	39.6+	39.7+
26	2170	0.5	2965	4.2	5135	1.0	42.3	57.3	0.4	40.7+	40.9+
27	16572	3.6	279	0.4	16851	3.2	98.3	1.6	0.1	1.4+	1.4+
28	9047	2.0	5	0.0	9052	1.7	99.9	-	0.1	-	0.1+
29	7161	1.6	1	0.0	7162	1.3	100.0	-	-	-	-
30	4154	0.9	2	0.0	4156	0.8	100.0	-	-	-	0.1-

APPENDIX - TABLE D (Continued)

Tract	White		Nonwhite		Total	Popu-lation	% of Total Population			Difference Between N.W. Popul. in 1950 & 1960	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	White	Negro	Other Races	Negro	Combined Nonwhite
31	8019	1.7	4399	6.0	12418	2.3	64.6	34.5	0.9	33.3+	34.1+
32	3435	0.7	14929	20.3	18364	3.4	18.7	81.0	0.3	53.4+	53.5+
33	4471	1.0	11767	16.2	16238	3.0	27.5	72.0	0.5	67.4+	67.8+
34	7000	1.5	460	0.6	7460	1.4	93.8	6.0	0.2	5.7+	5.9+
35	9960	2.2	554	0.8	10514	2.0	94.7	5.1	0.1	5.0+	5.1+
36	7328	1.6	11	0.0	7339	1.4	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.1+	0.1+
37	7195	1.6	4	0.0	7199	1.4	99.9	-	0.1	0.1-	0.0
38	4174	0.9	4	0.0	4178	0.8	99.9	-	0.1	-	0.1+
39	7017	1.5	198	0.3	7215	1.4	97.3	2.4	0.3	0.9+	1.1+
40	9950	2.2	54	0.1	10004	1.9	99.5	0.4	0.2	0.2-	0.1-
41	8568	1.9	135	0.2	8703	1.6	98.4	1.6	0.1	1.5+	1.6+
42	5668	1.2	3	0.0	5671	1.1	99.9	-	0.1	-	0.1+
43	7723	1.7	13	0.0	7736	1.5	99.8	-	0.2	0.1-	0.1+
44	10015	2.2	145	0.2	10160	1.9	98.6	1.3	0.1	1.3+	1.4+
45	7625	1.7	9	0.0	7634	1.4	99.9	0.1	-	0.2-	0.2-
46	6177	1.3	109	0.1	6286	1.2	98.3	1.5	0.3	1.4+	1.6+
47	7485	1.6	8	0.0	7493	1.4	99.9	-	0.1	0.1-	0.0
48	5404	1.2	12	0.0	5416	1.0	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1+
49	9536	2.1	13	0.0	9549	1.8	99.9	-	0.1	0.1-	0.0
50	3700	0.8	6	0.0	3706	0.7	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1+
51	6449	1.4	3	0.0	6452	1.2	100.0	-	-	-	-
52	7170	1.6	1869	2.5	9039	1.7	79.3	20.3	0.4	18.9+	19.3+
53	1205	0.3	4	0.0	1209	0.2	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.1+	0.0
54	5273	1.1	6	0.0	5279	1.0	99.9	0.1	-	0.3-	0.3-
55	6856	1.5	12	0.0	6868	1.3	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.1-	0.0
56	6320	1.4	192	0.3	6512	1.2	96.9	2.8	0.2	2.7+	2.9+
57	4391	1.0	82	0.1	4473	0.8	98.2	1.8	0.0	1.8+	1.7+
58	11100	2.4	27	0.0	11127	2.1	99.8	-	0.2	-	0.1+
59	5665	1.2	11	0.0	5676	1.1	99.8	-	0.2	-	0.1+
60	8946	1.9	69	0.1	9015	1.7	99.2	0.1	0.7	0.1-	0.3+
61	8714	1.9	56	0.1	8770	1.6	99.4	0.1	0.6	0.1+	0.5+
62	4947	1.1	243	0.3	5190	1.0	95.3	4.4	0.3	0.7+	1.0+

APPENDIX - TABLE D (Continued)

Tract	White #	White %	Nonwhite #	Nonwhite %	Total #	Population %	% of Total Population White	% of Total Population Negro	% of Total Population Other Races	Difference Between N.W. Popul. in 1950 & 1960 Negro	Difference Between N.W. Popul. in 1950 & 1960 Combined Nonwhite
63-A	6005	1.3	29	0.0	6034	1.1	99.5	-	0.4	0.1-	0.2+
63-B	4056	0.9	16	0.0	4072	0.8	99.6	0.3	-		
64	1075	0.2	11	0.0	1086	0.2	99.0	0.5	0.6	0.2+	0.6+
65-A	4710	1.0	26	0.0	4736	0.9	99.5	0.1	0.4		
65-B	4279	0.9	14	0.0	4293	0.8	98.7	0.1	0.3	0.2-	0.0
66-A	4299	0.9	91	0.1	4390	0.8	98.0	0.9	1.1		
66-B	2569	0.6	18	0.0	2587	0.5	99.3	0.2	0.5	0.5+	1.4+
67	8726	1.9	105	0.1	8831	1.7	98.8	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.6+
68	7568	1.6	331	0.5	7899	1.5	95.8	1.0	3.2	1.0+	3.5+
69	14303	3.1	178	0.2	14481	2.7	98.8	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.9+
70	7215	1.6	305	0.4	7520	1.4	95.9	3.2	0.9	2.9+	3.5+
71	15268	3.3	1448	2.0	16716	3.1	91.3	4.4	4.3	3.3+	6.0+
72	1622	0.4	2474	3.4	4096	0.8	39.6	59.9	0.5	53.7+	53.5+
Total	459133*		73385*		532518*						

*This figure is somewhat less than the total population count because "crews of vessels" have been eliminated from this table.